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CONVERTED AT LAST!

We congratulate Lord Salisbury upon having made the most sensible speech on foreign affairs we have heard from his lips for many a long day. Whether we have to thank Sir Robert Morier for the change, or whether it is due to information conveyed through other sources, we rejoice to note that the Prime Minister has at last adopted, almost in their entirety, the views as to the policy of Russia which we have had the honour of maintaining single-handed in the English press. In season and out of season, writing out of a fulness of knowledge not possessed by any of our contemporaries, we have maintained that the Tzar, instead of being a disturbing force, was in very truth the Peace Keeper of Europe. Our Special Commissioner's letters from St. Petersburg strongly emphasized this conception of Alexander III. and set forth with painstaking detail, founded upon close study and confidential intercourse with the directors of Russian policy, the reasons why the almost universally accepted belief as to Russian designs against the peace of Europe was utterly mistaken. There is no one so blind as those who will not see, and the prejudiced Russophobes went on in their usual idiotic way to assume that Russian policy was exactly what it was not, and that the Peace Keeper of Europe was the chief disturber of the tranquillity of the Continent. Fortunately Lord Salisbury was not so obtuse. He has at last opened his eyes to the patent facts of the situation, and we had last night from the Conservative chief a confirmation of the accuracy of our diagnosis of the situation of which we have every right to feel proud.

How complete has been Lord Salisbury's conversion may be inferred from the dismay of the *Morning Post*, which is frank enough to declare its consternation at the acceptance by the Prime Minister of the "courtly version of the objects of Russian diplomacy." It complains that—

> The Prime Minister assures the country that every one in authority is animated by the common desire for peace, and that from the Tzar onwards and downwards there is a general disposition to leave Bulgaria to its own development. This is such startling news—if true, it would be so inconceivably reassuring—that Lord Salisbury's omission to give the slightest clue to the reasons which induce him to believe in this sudden spirit of *camaraderie* between the political lions and the political lambs is totally inexplicable. . . . We are bidden to believe that the whole scope of Russian policy, emphasized as it was by the kidnapping of Prince Alexander, has been changed by magic, and that no one on the Continent harbours the faintest thought of evil against his neighbour. The Prime Minister, of all men, must know the fallacy of such a suggestion. He underrates the intelligence of the day in thinking that the country can feel anything but anxiety at this recital.

All of which is very natural for the *Morning Post* to feel and to say. For unless Lord Salisbury is deliberately hoaxing the public, and lying in the hearing of all Europe—a supposition from which even Sir Algernon Borthwick must shrink—the *Morning Post* has been as utterly and entirely mistaken in its estimate of the Continental position as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been utterly and entirely correct. That is a humiliating discovery to make—for the *Morning Post*. But the public cares little for the *amour propre* of newspapers, and it will heartily rejoice to find that what was ridiculed as philo-Russian optimism has now been certified to be a sober statement of actual fact by the Prime Minister of England.

Lord Salisbury, of course, was in a somewhat difficult position. He has encouraged hitherto all the delusions of the Jingoes, and he had to try to creep out of the little end of the horn with the best grace he could muster. So he hit upon the very transparent ruse of representing the Tzar's present attitude as being due to a change brought about by conversation with the Emperor of Germany. He had better reserve that absurd fable for the consumption of the Marines. The views of the Tzar were set out with the utmost fulness and detail in our Special Commissioner's letters months before the German Emperor visited St. Petersburg. Our Ambassador at the Russian capital in his published despatches had strongly impressed upon the Government months before our Commissioner had visited Russia, that the Russian Government had no intention whatever of invading Bulgaria. Prince Bismarck had proclaimed publicly as far back as last February his entire concurrence in Russian demands on Bulgaria and his dissent from Lord Salisbury's Austrian policy in that principality. It is, therefore, simply an affront to the understanding of his hearers to pretend that the German Emperor's visit has altered anything in the Tzar's policy or determination. The only alteration that it has brought about is that it has compelled Lord Salisbury to open his eyes—at last. But rejoicing over the tardy conversion of the Prime Minister, we do not care to criticise too closely the fig-leaves whereby he tries to screen his shame from the public gaze. The only bad mistake which he made from the point of view of taste and tactics was that he committed when he said that the approximation between the two Emperors would strengthen the Tzar to impose a policy of peace on his own people. The Tzar does not need to be strengthened by the Germans or by any foreign potentate. If, however, he means that it will secure for the Tzar the advantage of having a German strait waistcoat put on the Magyar lunatics who will shriek for war when Mr. Ferdinand of Coburg is turned out—as turned out he will be before long—we have no objection to the sentiment, although it might have been more wisely expressed. What is important is that Lord Salisbury sees at last that the Tzar is honestly anxious of forming "a great "league of peace which no disturbing Powers shall be able to "affect," and that he has good sense enough to hail the fact with good grace. In that great league of peace for the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*—the European Concert revived without France and with an Austria kept within bounds by Germany—the dominant Powers, in the opinion of the Peace Keeper of Europe, should be Russia, Germany, and England. That is possible enough if Lord Salisbury will but see once for all that in the new Europe there is no room left for an independent policy on the part of Austria.

THE CASE FOR RECIPROCITY IN RUSSIA.—III.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

Russia is a country with a high protective tariff. We raise, it is true, £20,000,000 a year by import duties, against only six or seven millions levied in Russia; but her Customs revenue is equivalent to 16 per cent. *ad valorem* upon her total imports, while our Customs revenue is only 5½ per cent. upon our imports. Even when compared with protectionist France and protectionist Germany, the Russian *ad valorem* rate is high. The proportion to imports in France is about 6½ per cent. and in Germany not quite so much. There is therefore abundant room for improvement without even remotely approaching a policy of absolute free trade.

Although England levies £20,000,000 per annum at her Custom-houses, none of this falls upon Russian goods. We do not even impose a metage duty upon the wheat, the oats, the linseed, the tallow, and the timber which we receive from Russia. Russia, on the other hand, taxes our imports unmercifully, and the tendency during the present reign has been to raise rather than to reduce the import duties. If Russian statesmen contemplate the adoption of a policy of reciprocity with differential duties discriminately between those nations which treat Russia well and those which impose obstacles to her goods, she has plenty of shots in her locker in the shape of duties which she can reduce. England, on the other hand, has none. We have abolished all the taxes we used to levy on Russian goods, and we can do no more. At present Russia does not discriminate between nations which favour her with open ports and those which oppose to her exports the hostile wall of a protectionist tariff. This she is bound to do only to the more-favoured-nation clause in her commercial treaties, which secures for all the Powers with which she has treaties the best terms which she concedes to any one of their number. Hence she is tied, while other nations are free, and she can only strike at her enemies in a war of tariffs by at the same time striking at her friends. This is especially brought home to the Russian mind by the fiscal policy of Germany.

The staple product of Russia is grain. Out of a total export valued at from 43 to 60 millions sterling, the value of the grain export has varied from 21 millions to 36 millions sterling. It is with wheat and rye and oats and barley that the Russian pays his bills abroad, and it is duties upon these cereals which chiefly disturb his equanimity. From this point of view the policy of England is all that could be desired. Grain from Russia is admitted as freely into our ports as grain from India,

Australia, and Canada. We have adopted free trade in grain for forty years and more, and even the shilling registration duty has been abandoned long ago. Germany, however, has taken the other road. Prince Bismarck has shown himself no friend of the Russian farmer. Pressed by the Conservative squires of Prussia to protect their staple product, he has clapped heavy duties upon Russian corn. In 1881 the Germans levied a tax of 83 copecks per tchetvert—about 3*d.* a bushel—upon all Russian corn. In 1885, finding that Russian corn was still flooding the market, he increased it to 2 roubles 50 copecks, or 9*d.* per bushel, but that still was insufficient. So in 1887 he raised the duty again to 4·50 roubles, or 1*s.* 4*d.* per bushel, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in six years. Germany, therefore, has shown Russian commerce no mercy. Even now she is not content. The German Junkers are clamouring for more protection, and when I was in Russia the arrival of some waggons of Russian grain on the Russian frontier led the German press to threaten a still further increase of duties on Russian grain. As we do not export grain to Germany, we are not affected by the increase in the German tariff. But it hits Russia hard, and it is not surprising that there should be a widespread feeling in favour of discriminating between the imports from England and from Germany. In a war of tariffs such as that which Russia wages with Germany, Russia needs a free hand. It is impossible for her to make the most of her position when she is compelled by her treaties to treat friend and foe with absolute impartiality.

It may be argued that it is impossible that Russia would ever find it politically sound policy to strain her relations with Germany merely to confer advantages on English traders, for not even the most extravagantly optimist believer in the possibility of an entente between England and Russia could hope to see that entente so deeply rooted as to make it worth Russia's while for our sake to alienate her German ally. To this the answer is that, while Russia will not make any advances towards us if we are hostile or Austrian, for the two words are synonymous, she will be very glad to deal with us as friends, even if Germany should object. Germany, even when professing the greatest friendship for Russia, has repeatedly hampered Russian commerce, injured Russian credit, and depreciated the Russian rouble. Professor Martens, in his interesting preface to the last published volume of the Collection of Russian Treaties, points out that when the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia were vowing eternal friendship, and were united in the closest alliance, the Court of Berlin constantly displayed the greatest hostility to the development of Russian commerce. "What can the West think," asked Nicholas once, "of the close alliance of the Conservative Powers, when it sees us at open war in the region of our commercial interests?" The precedent may be invoked at St. Petersburg when it is necessary to reply to a threatened increase of the German tariff by the imposition of an extra ten per cent. on all goods entering Russia from the German frontier.

Germany is in alliance with Austria, but the two Powers do not find their political relations impaired by sharp commercial rivalry. Nay, Austria and Hungary, although under one Crown, like Finland and Russia find Imperial unity not incompatible with fiscal quarrels, and Russia may find her German neighbour all the more reasonable because she can play off the Saxon against the Teuton in the field of commercial competition.

The precise mode in which Russia will find it best to discriminate in favour of the Powers which treat her well is a point for experts to settle. But a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. on all goods imported from a country which admits Russian goods free of duty would be a step in the right direction, and would give the English manufacturer a considerable advantage over his German rival. There is one consideration that must never be forgotten. Russian stock is held largely in Germany. The interest on that stock is largely paid for with Russian grain. Of Russian bonds, the amount held in Germany has been much reduced in the last two years. I was told when at the Ministry of Finance that the total held in German hands was now not more than £43,000,000. In the last twelve months £10,000,000 has been transferred to France and Holland, and some £30,000,000 had returned to Russia. But if England did a larger trade with Russia than she does Russian stock would pass into English hands, and Russian dependence upon the Berlin Bourse would disappear. In any case we need not disturb ourselves about the distribution of Russian bonds. That will re-adjust itself easily enough without our care.

The attitude of the Russian Government to Germany in fiscal matters is very simple, and very straightforward. It was laid down to me with great clearness by a Russian Minister:—"We have no prejudice against Germany. Quite the contrary. We admire German culture, and we admit without hesitation that Germany has done a great deal for us Russians, chiefly in the way of education and discipline. But that is no reason why, out of sheer gratitude, we should allow Germany to monopolize advantages which Russia might share. Germany is needful to Russia, and helpful. But the relations between the two countries in commerce, as in politics, must not be unilateral At present Germany is absorbing our foreign trade. Everything reaches us through Germany. Even oranges, not one of which can grow on German soil, come to us from Hamburg. Germany is flooding us with cheap and nasty manufactures. In Siberia bad German knives marked as English are ousting all others from our markets. That is not what we wish. We wish to develop our commerce with England. It would be all for our interest to do so. Why not?"

Why not indeed?

NOTES BY THE WAY FROM BERLIN.

I.—FOREIGN.

THE results of the Emperor's journey are rather to be sought and found in a general relaxation (except on the side of France) of the strain under which Europe was living until a month ago than in any definite arrangements for the settlement of questions which still remain open. This is the view taken in Berlin. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has been held fast in the leash, and not allowed even to quote the views of other journals. The National Liberal *National-Zeitung*, which, owing to the present state of home politics, is being patronized extensively by the Government, confines itself to platitudes of peace, and the rest of the press can only indulge in historical generalities. The effect of the Kaiser's voyages on the Great Powers (again excepting France) may be best likened to the execution of the command "stand at ease," given to a battalion standing at "attention." The rifles are not piled, but the grasp on them is slacker.

The attitude of France, or, rather, of the French press, towards the visit excites nothing but derision in the German Gath and Askelon. Most of the absurd inventions of Paris journals are not even quoted. The latest thunderbolt of the *Nouvelle Revue*, the pretended Memorandum of Prince Bismarck on the Battenberg marriage project, is dismissed with the remark that it contains nothing but what went the round of the official press here last April, nothing that a clever compiler could not have put together, or which, even if authentic, could mar the good effect of the Kaiser's visit to the Tzar.

The opinion of England receives more attention. Unable to find a single word in the English press or the utterances of politicians regarding the visit which indicates unusual disturbance or anxiety, the anti-English journals are bound to conclude that we cover secret apprehensions by our habitual, but often assumed, national stolidity and reserve. Therefore the *Post* and the reactionary *Kreuz Zeitung* address themselves to administer little lectures to us on such subjects as the exceeding insecurity of our command of the sea, the instability of our commercial supremacy, the blind selfishness of our colonial policy, the dangers that threaten India, and the inadequacy of our army. Richter, in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, bids them mind their own business, and tells them that England is perfectly capable of managing hers. But it must be owned that in some matters at least—for instance, Ireland—it would not harm us to see ourselves for one moment as Germans see us.

In this case distance lends distinctness to the view. The Conservative *Post* says that no one in England really believes the *Times* documents to be authentic, but that the Government wish, under cover of the "allegations," to examine the political organizations of the Irish party. When Mr. Gladstone returns to power Englishmen abroad will not be surprised to read of a Special Commission, presided over by Mr. Healy, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Lockwood (then raised to the bench) to inquire into charges preferred in the *Freeman's Journal* against Messrs. Walter, W. H. Smith and Co., the Primrose League, and "other persons," and to elucidate the origin and working of the English institution of boycotting.

Germans are usually well-informed about English home politics, hearing far more about our doings in Parliament and the provinces than we ever learn about their Reichstag or Landtag. This is due partly to their system of foreign correspondence, which includes letters as well as telegrams, and the letters are usually written with great ability and discretion. It is therefore the more surprising to read in the great *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the following passage in its description of a debate on the Forgeries Bill. As it is only equalled by the feats of the French press, I transcribe it for the amusement of English readers:—"*Lord* Harcourt maintained that the Government had co-operated with the *Times* in order to bring the bill forward. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, *who is on the Royal Inquiry Commission*, repudiated this charge with equal warmth!" The confusion between Mr. Justice and, shall I say? Mr. Injustice Smith, *alias* 'Old Morality," is worthy of the Rue de Montmartre.

II.—HOME.

While the movements of the Emperor have absorbed attention, it has been impossible to send from Berlin adequate accounts of the present crisis in German home politics. There is to be a General Election for the Prussian Landtag in October. The election is specially important for two reasons. The duration of the Landtag has just been raised from three to five years, and all parties are eager to do their best to influence its composition, which in ordinary circumstances cannot again be altered till 1893. Secondly, the Prussian Landtag is so important a body in itself that it often gives the lead to the Imperial Reichstag, and the result of the October elections will greatly influence the next General Imperial Election. In these circumstances the reactionary Conservatives, who are especially associated with the orthodox Evangelical party, have made a bold bid for power, putting forward a programme of their own which is inconsistent with the terms of the Cartell agreement.

This policy centres around the question of denominational schools. Bismarck has already undone most of the work of the Kulturkampf, so far as the Catholics are concerned. The Conservatives are now determined that he shall go to the Wartburg as well as to Canossa. Their programme is religious instruction in the State schools and veto by the Church on the appointments of teachers. Now, it happens that Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre (Catholic) party, has got a cut-and-dry plan which comes to much the same thing as that of the Conservatives. In Catholic districts the priest, in Lutheran districts the pastor, would, according to Windthorst's proposal, have the right to insist on religious instruction for the children. Here is a common ground of action, and as the Conservatives even at present number 202, the Centre 97, in a Landtag of 440 members, it is manifest that united they could sway the House. As the National Liberals, on their side, have refused to be bound by the Cartell for the coming elections,

and the Reactionary Conservatives also rebel, it looks as if trouble were brewing for the Government.

The reason of the new attitude of the Reactionary Conservatives whose views are represented in the *Kreuz Zeitung* and the reason also for the insubordination of the National Liberals is to be found in the accession of the new Emperor. The Reactionary Conservatives, who are also the Evangelical pietistic party, believing, with some reason, that William II.'s private sympathies, and still more those of the new Empress, are with them, "desire to show the Emperor," as a politician put it to me, "that if he likes to rule in their sense there is a strong party ready to form a Government." The National Liberals, on the other hand, were in great anxiety about the new régime, and wished to have a free hand in case of need. Now, it is true, they are somewhat reassured, and, like strayed sheep, are being driven back here and there into the fold by the press-dogs of the Government. It is fairly certain that—as in foreign, so in home policy—the new Emperor will, contrary to expectation, steer a moderate and conciliatory course.

The Conservatives, too, are drawing in their horns somewhat. Herr von Rauchhaupt, for instance, one of the leaders, who had published a party manifesto in the *Hallesche Zeitung*, shows signs of yielding to the threats and reproaches of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. But the evangelical *Kreuz Zeitung* still maintains its resolute attitude, and accuses the Government organ of apostasy from true Conservative principles. Richter, in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, hardly knows whether to laugh at the split in the Cartell or cry at the "Danger of a Conservative Majority," as he headed a recent article.

There is no doubt that many of the best Germans, both Radical and Conservative, are sick at heart of the ardent atheism and the reckless and proclaimed selfishness of many of the present generation. There is a class of educated Germans who think that they can best imitate the great Chancellor by elevating, "Right is might," into a principle of life and a guide of conduct towards the weak and women. Spielhagen in his great novel "Sturmfluth" speaks of "the selfishness which has no shame and knows no pity and wills no peace and gives no pardon and regards no right but that of the Conqueror who with mocking laughter tramples upon the vanquished." "Oh, my friends!" he cries, "we have felt it. They will stand branded these last years through which we have lived as the most shameful, following close upon the most glorious, of our history, a sorrowful monument and mark of how deep a noble people can sink."

This national cancer some—like the Evangelical Conservatives—think they can cure by religious influences brought to bear upon the young, others, like the Freisinnige, by "nobler manners, purer laws," and by letting in the breath of liberty upon national institutions. English social reformers would find much to sympathize with among both parties, but they would be met at every turn by the military argument, which will not admit that Germany can be strong and safe except as a camp, even if that entails national camp life.

I do not know that any English newspaper noticed the occasion of the fiftieth birthday, on July 30, of Eugen Richter, the leader of the German Freisinnige (Radicals). It almost coincided with the Golden Wedding day of Mr. Gladstone, and was the occasion of like congratulations from all parts of Germany. Many districts sent beautiful gifts and addresses, among others the politician's native town of Dusseldorf. But the most practical gift was the sum of 100,000 marks (£5,000) collected on the suggestion of Professor Virchow, Herr Bambach, and other Radical leaders, and which is to be applied "for political and public purposes, according to the free destination of Herr Richter."

*"PRACTICAL HINTS ON SHOOTING."**

WE fear we have not much to say in favour of this pretentious book, one too that professes to contain all information necessary for a beginner to know concerning the shooting of game and wild fowl, and the management of dogs, ferrets, and guns. It pretends to be a practical guide, but the aspirant to the knowledge of shooting will be sadly disappointed on a perusal of its contents. It is nothing more or less than a compilation of gunmakers' advertisements and quotations from little-known and often second-rate authorities on the subject of birds and sporting. We have no doubt its author meant well, but unfortunately his so-called practical hints are of anything but a practical nature. We will glance over some of these "Practical Hints," and leave our readers to judge if our criticisms are unmerited.

Of the forty illustrations no less than thirty-five consist of blocks obtained from gunmakers illustrating their various weapons and contrivances, all of which, we may safely say, we have either seen in the sporting papers as advertisements, or in Mr. Greener's book on the gun. On the second page we are informed as to the most suitable weapon for "battue shooting," or ordinary "covert shooting"—as, for example, when the birds are driven out to the shooters. We are gravely told that a four-barrelled gun, or better still a repeater, is *par excellence* the weapon for battue shooters, and then comes a strong recommendation of a certain gunmaker's six-shot repeating gun, with two full page engravings and a long description thereof. The absurdity and inconvenience of using such a gun at the covert side we will not dwell upon, and we need scarcely point out that a pair of guns can be loaded and fired quite fast enough for the best of modern pheasant-shooting, and being double-barrelled are much handier and more desirable in many respects than a single repeater could ever be, though it contained six shots.

We are afraid "20-bore" wastes a good deal of powder unnecessarily. He gives us, for instance, a severe condemnation of pin-fire, and strongly urges the use of central-fire guns. He might just as well declaim against flint-locks, for no one now, in his senses, uses a pin-fire, nor have they been in general use for many years. After some sixty pages of similar exposition, and many cuts of various guns by Greener, Tolley, &c., we arrive at "Punts and Guns for Wildfowl Shooting." Here again we are flooded with the opinions and weapons of Greener and Tolley as before, and all the information on this subject we find in the following sentence:—

> Persons whose favourite sport is punt shooting should peruse "Wildfowler's" excellent work, entitled "Modern Wildfowling." It is humorously written, full of useful information. . . . ! Colonel Hawker's books, though practical, have not so much interest for modern sportsmen.

Many of our readers will be inclined, we expect, to question the truth of the above statements, but at all events they give us some idea of who "20-bore" is! A few pages further we are informed that "'Wildfowler's 'Rational Loading' is certainly the best and plainest treatise on loading that has ever been published, and should be in the hands of all lovers of the breech-loader."

At last we reach the portion of the work entitled "Shooting," though as all the previous chapters are headed with the same word we are somewhat puzzled, we confess. "Shooting" is heralded with some appalling verses, entitled "The Sportsman's Morn and Eve." We quote a couple of verses, which are really too delicious to pass into oblivion:—

> Where the purple heather rears its head
> To lure the timid partridge
> From the eager bird-dog's stealthy tread
> And the hunter's deadly cartridge.
>
> Where the sportsman finds his endless joys
> With trusty dog and gun,
> For 'mid the shot gun's thundering noise
> His race of life is run.

The last two lines indicate at least a terrible end to the unfortunate sportsman. But to proceed: among the many hints we find, "Knocking pipes out of another person's mouth with a bullet, or firing at articles placed on any one's head, should be strongly discountenanced." We expected in conjunction with this sapient advice to find, "Do not on any account put the muzzle of a loaded gun in your mouth when at full cock, and pull the trigger with your big toe, for 'tis a dangerous habit."

At Chapter XVII. we arrive at "Duck, Seafowl, and Fen-bird Shooting," and we fondly hope "20-bore" has some experience to relate therewith, but our hopes are vain. On the first page we have an account from "Mudie's British Birds" of a wild duck; on the second "Mr. Waterton's" opinions are given; next, the Rev. Mr. Wood is once more to the front, and this author, "Bewick," and Mudie divide the pages. We indeed wish that "20-bore" had quoted instead (as he is bent upon giving the opinions of others rather than his own) "Yarrell," our standard modern work on birds. But perchance "Yarrell" is unknown or unrespected by our author. "20-bore" is, however, responsible for the following:—"There are multifarious species of ducks; . . . the most noteworthy are—the common shieldrake, the ruddy shieldrake, the spirit duck, the long-tailed duck, the bimalculated duck, the steamer duck (which sometimes attains three feet six inches in length), the tufted duck, the scaup duck, the golden-eye duck, and the summer teal." Foreign ducks, writes "20-bore" he will not treat of, as his remarks, he adds, are confined solely to the chief species met with in the British Islands.

We wonder where "20-bore" met with the "steamer duck," 3 ft. 6 in. long, in the British Islands? What say ye to this Mr. Booth—have you one at Brighton in your museum? Had you any idea till now, Mr. Saunders or Mr. Harting, what ducks comprised the chief species of the British Islands? To use a famous phrase, "We pause for a reply." Next, we wade through a host of shore-birds, with the kind assistance of the Rev. Mr. Wood and Mr. Mudie (the latter, by the way, being rather an obsolete and unreliable work compared to many modern ones that might have been utilized by "20-bore"). As to wildfowl shooting, it is simply treated as follows:—"Those who wish to make wildfowl shooting their hobby, should read Sir R. Payne Gallwey's 'Fowler in Ireland' and 'Wildfowler's Modern Wildfowling.'"

In the whole range of works on sport we have never perused a volume less likely than the one under notice to benefit the beginner. It is one of the worst cases of compilation from other sources—none of the best—that we have come in contact with. It contains many statements that no shooter of the least experience could entertain for a moment as trustworthy, and it is written in a slangy, slipshod style, to say the least. Its contents in our opinion in no way bear out its title.

* "Practical Hints on Shooting." By "20-bore." (London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., Paternoster-square.)

"The Official Guide to the Great Northern, Great Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, Midland, and London and South Western Railways." (London: Cassell and Co. 1888. Price 1*s.* each.) These substantial volumes, published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., contain a good deal more matter and information than their titles suggest. They are practically guide-books to the districts exploited by each respective railway company, and are nearly as full of illustrations as of facts. These woodcuts, which are usually acceptable, appear on nearly every page; they are mostly of a high-class—which seems to point to the fact that they are drawn chiefly for the more ambitious works issued by the publisher. Ruins, cathedrals, towns, landscapes, monuments, and "lions," generally, are included, as well as a dozen maps, more or less. The books are particularly useful at the present holiday season.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is great virtue in an "if," but there is not enough to justify the confidence which Lord Salisbury professed last night in the finality of the Local Government Bill. He said that "if Mr. Ritchie's settlement is final" no substantial injury would be done to "the long descended and valuable privileges of the City." No doubt, "if it is final." As the essence of Mr. Ritchie's scheme is that it is not final, but a mere skeleton or outline of changes thereafter to be made, the "if" does not amount to much. But when Lord Salisbury went on to say that he believed the scheme would be final, he surely sinned against light. *Credo quia impossibile* may suit theologians. It is a bad motto for a Prime Minister.

"Peace and tranquillity upon these shores by reason of our maritime interests must always be a matter of deep concern to England." So said Lord Salisbury last night, and he said well. How deep is our concern may be inferred from the doings of the attacking and defending squadrons which are engaging in mimic war along our coasts. The enemy has escaped the blockading squadron, and has destroyed, or exacted indemnity from, Greenock, Oban, Ardrossan, Aberdeen, Leith, Berwick, Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Grimsby. The Forth Bridge has been blown up, all shipping along the coast burnt, and we are momentarily expecting an attack on the Thames. Meanwhile, when we ask where are our defending fleets, this is what we are told. They have just arrived in Plymouth Sound, the *Racoon* leaking so badly she had to put in for repairs. The *Mohawk* has been left behind completely broken down, the *Tartar* has broken down, but has been patched up. One of the *Northampton's* engines broke down, the *Archer's* boilers are leaking badly, the *Iron Duke* came slowly crawling along at nine knots an hour. A pleasant picture, truly! No wonder Lord Salisbury sings pæans to peace.

The moral which the Hyderabad Deccan Committee deduces from its survey of the gigantic swindle which its Report exposes is that the direct contact of London speculators to native Ministers is attended with such serious risks that it ought to be discountenanced. It is the old story. The microbe of Western usury is fatal to the Eastern races. But what is new is that the Government of India should have allowed one of the most colossal frauds of modern times to be perpetrated under its nose, when, if it had done its duty, it might have saved its protegé from this wholesale plunder. It is a grave scandal, and one on which there will be much to say hereafter.

Mr. Bradlaugh's motion to-night for a Commission to inquire into the administration of India comes, in one respect at least, at an opportune time. Not the most confirmed optimist can declare, on the morrow of the report upon the Deccan scandals, that there is nothing that needs inquiring into. The British Residents at native States are supposed to stand in some sort *in loco parentis* towards "the inferior race," but in the case of Hyderabad the most barefaced plundering went on under the very nose of the Resident, and persons not unremotely connected with the Indian Government itself shared in the plunder.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett has been in trouble again. He was one of the original directors of the Genoa Water Works Company, who were yesterday found guilty of issuing an untrue prospectus and whose proceedings Mr. Justice Kekewich stigmatized as follows:—

> It is of great public advantage that a tempting prospectus which contains untrue statements, and thereby not merely deceives investors, but robs men and women not well instructed in such matters of savings which they can ill afford to lose, should be exposed in open court. I have endeavoured to decide legal questions only to avoid any remarks on the moral conduct of parties. I should not have said the little I have if I had not been asked to place the directors on a higher platform than that on which they really stand.

Let us hope, in the name of common charity, that the other directors do not occupy the same "moral platform" as that on which the honourable and gallant member for Rochester stands, and which Mr. Walter Long (not to be confused with Mr. Walter Long, M.P.) was ambitious to share with him.

The young Slav States Servia and Bulgaria, if we may trust the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung*, are using very strong measures to keep immigrant pauper-labour on the outside of their frontiers. The paupers are not Polish Jews, but fellow Slavs. For many years past, according to the Austrian journal, it has been the custom of the Montenegrins, when their own harvest has been bad, to stream by thousands into Servia, Bulgaria, and Constantinople. The Montenegrin harvest of 1887 was a calamitous failure; that of 1888 promises to be even worse than last year's. The Servians, in order to prevent the threatened competition of the hardy mountaineer labourers, have resolved to bar their frontiers against them this year. The Bulgarian Government announced some months ago that it would not permit the tradeless and unpropertied subjects of the Prince of Montenegro to take up their residence in the land. Numbers of Montenegrins who had settled in Bulgaria have been obliged to depart. It appears that they are now equally unwelcome in Constantinople, and crowds of Montenegrin emigrants have recently been politely dismissed from the Turkish capital. Greece is said to be the only state of Eastern Europe in which they can now find a tolerant welcome and wages, and a whole regiment of the mountaineers are hoping to get employment on the works of the canal of Corinth.

As a pleasant means of livening up the Recess, the *Daily Telegraph* has pitched upon Mrs. Mona Caird's revolutionary proposal in the *Westminster* to substitute free love for marriage, and we shall probably have a couple of columns per day for the next month under the heading "Is marriage a failure?" Might we make a suggestion to intending disputants? If, instead of discussing marriage in the abstract, they could give us autobiographical confessions, as to why their marriage was a failure or the reverse, their lucubrations might be helpful and instructive, otherwise there is likely to be a great threshing of chaff to little purpose.

If all that Mr. Goschen said last night at the Mansion House is true, we are very near the millennium of parliamentary government. Never was there a House of Commons with such an "appetite for work," or with so "voracious a desire" for taking part in the obscure but useful labours of Committee. Furthermore our rulers are determined, in a way their predecessors have never been, to have full value for the people's money, and they are possessed by a perpetual enthusiasm for exposing jobs and jobbers. Let us hope that all this is true; though if the House of Commons all round is so model an assembly, one wonders why Mr. Goschen is so often angry with it. But to another of his praises we must certainly take exception. It is a House of Commons, he said, "more in touch with the constituencies than any other we have known." That is hardly the conclusion we should draw from Coventry and Spalding and Northwich and the rest of the by-elections.

Mr. Walter McLaren is a public benefactor. His "electoral challenge" to Mr. Tollemache is a thoroughly fair-and-square offer, and, if accepted, would be of great political utility. Mr. Tollemache has committed himself to the statement that Mr. McLaren no longer enjoys the confidence of his constituents. Mr. McLaren proposes to put the matter to the test by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds and standing again, if Mr. Tollemache will do the same. Mr. Tollemache does not see it. This is not surprising, for conscience makes cowards of us all. But as for Mr. Tollemache's pretence of public grounds of objection, that is absurd. There are no good by-elections pending for the recess, and in the present poise of the British constitution when by-elections do not come of themselves they ought to be made to order. A regular supply of by-elections is the one alternative to shorter Parliaments.

A correspondent, signing himself "A Fabian," writes as follows:—"Your recent article entitled 'The Doing to Death of Political Prisoners,' contains the following: 'The Charter was innocent enough in itself, and is now, with some trifling exceptions, the law of the land.' This statement has been made so often of late that it is beginning to rank as a stock illustration of the speed with which the march of reform makes the revolutionary proposal of yesterday the Whig common-place of to-day. Like most stock illustrations, it would be immensely to the point if the facts did not unfortunately bear in the opposite direction. The heads of the People's Charter were: 1. Equal Electoral Districts; 2. Manhood Suffrage; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Abolition of Property Qualification; 5. Vote by Ballot; 6. Payment of Members. Of these six points only two are now the law of the land; and the 'trifling exceptions' are Manhood Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Abolition of Property Qualification (the returning officer still demands his fees from the candidate), and Payment of Members. Far from being a novelty in 1838, when Lovett drew up the Charter, the agitation for them was then half a century old, the most revolutionary of them having actually been debated in the House of Lords on the motion of the Duke of Richmond in 1780. A comparison of these vital points of the Charter with the latest profession of the

Liberal Party (the Nottingham programme) will do much to explain the contemptuous ridicule with which old Chartists invariably receive the statement which I have ventured to contradict."

"Professor" Baldwin is great, but one who is greater than he has, a few days ago, descended from the clouds in a little North German village. He came with the light of noon as a background to his awful figure, slowly sailing through the eastern skies, making his way straight for the village in question. He was tall and sturdy, his hideous body being black as midnight, while his eyes and lips were white, his ears of a sulphurous yellow, and his long horns and tail of a burning red. One of his hands was raised as if he were about to strike the inoffensive church steeple. No wonder that the villagers were smitten with fear and trembling, and began to think that the day of judgment had come, and Lucifer was heralding it in. Suddenly the Prince of Darkness halted in his flight, and his giant figure descended straightway into a field of oats, where he remained standing boldly up right, his right arm still raised threateningly above his head. After the first paroxysm of fear was over, a strong working man took heart and approached the fiend with a long pole, which he thrust between the enemy's ribs, whereupon the air was filled with a terrible stench. For some minutes the whole community took to its heels, but when the braver ones dared to look back and it was found that Lucifer was slowly giving up the ghost, courage returned into the hearts of the community, and before long everybody knew that they had been the dupes of some practical jokers in the next town, who had constructed a thin indiarubber figure of four yards high, adorned it with dashes of colour, and an appendage full of sombre meaning, and had attained their object of gazing at a repre sentation of the Evil One descending in person from the skies.

THE RAILWAY KING ON THE KING OF TRAINS.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN TRAVELS BY THE "FLYING NOR'-WESTER."

THAT "grand old railway man" Sir Edward Watkin, who is chairman of three important railways and director of several others, was last night among the passengers deposited by the new West Coast express on the dingy Caledonian platform at Edinburgh. Lord Rosebery's family, too, had braved the perils of railway riding at seventy miles an hour, and like the chairman of the South Eastern Company had survived them. Once again the "Flying Nor'-wester" had outstripped the wind, having done its four hundred miles in (deducting stoppages) ten minutes over seven hours. The train, leaving Euston at ten o'clock, is timed to reach Edinburgh by six in the evening, allowing five minutes' stoppage at Crewe, twenty at Preston, and five at Carlisle. It had, however, stopped eight minutes at Crewe, twenty-four at Preston, and ten at Carlisle, and yet reached Edinburgh at 5.52; the times being—Euston, 10; Rugby passed, 11.32; Stafford passed, 12.29; Crewe, arrival, 12.57, or three minutes before time; Preston, arrival, 1.58, or five minutes before time; Preston, departure, 2.22, or one minute early; Carlisle, arrival, 3.58, or five minutes before time; Carlisle, departure, 4.8; Edinburgh, arrival, 5.52.

"A TRAIN DE LUXE."

"It was magnificent—that is the only word for it," said Sir Edward Watkin, as a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* approached him on his arrival. "Really," he added, with an expression of sincerity, "I think the Caledonian and North Western deserve infinite praise for this service."

"Conditions were favourable to-day?"

"Of course, everything was in their favour—weather good, no wind, everybody on the *qui vive*."

"Special instructions?"

Here Sir Edward's eyes twinkled behind his glasses. "That counts for a great deal, of course," he replied, "but whatever things favourable to the experiment you may quote there is no doubt the London and North Western deserve infinite credit for it. I have travelled all over the world, and I never had a pleasanter journey than in that train to-day. There was steadiness, noiselessness, continuity of speed, no rushing up and down; no block except just once at Atherstone; always before time. It was capital in every way. And then the refreshment part—the lunch at Preston—soup, choice of meat, sweets, cheese, and a cup of coffee—and all for three shillings. It is a *train de luxe*, in fact."

"Except," remarked Sir Edward's son, "that you don't charge *de luxe* prices."

"All the better for the poor devils of the public," retorted Watkin père.

"Another good thing in this train," Sir Edward continued, "is the lavatory they have to each carriage. On each of these new carriages, of which there were four eight-wheeled ones on the train, there is a lavatory."

"But these, I believe, are for first-class only—not second or third." "No, there's a point for improvement. The luxuries given to the first ought to be given to the third. In fact, on these long distance trains, where you are locked up for three hours at a stretch, as from London to Crewe, a lavatory is a necessity."

"What of communication?"—"The matter that chiefly needs attention in those long trains is communication between the passengers and the guard or the driver. They should have electric communication such as we have on the South Eastern, the South Western, and other lines. That is certain and it is instantaneous, while that wretched cord they have is neither. At present the means of communication between passenger and driver and guard are not worth a row of pins. In dry weather the cord breaks, in wet weather it expands, and the result is, it is no use whatever."

SIR EDWARD WATKIN'S PROPOSED PRIZE COMPETITION.

"The true solution," pursued Sir Edward, "is to be found in the telephone. I have been trying for some years to do it—that is, to use the telephone for communication purposes. What I shall do I think is to offer a little prize of a hundred guineas or so for a solution of the problem of talk between passenger and driver, and talk between passenger and guard. Of course there are many difficulties, vibration and so on, but in my judgment there is nothing that cannot be overcome. If it could be done that would be a revolution. When an old woman feels she can talk to the guard and her conversation will be registered by the telephone company—we should have to carry telephone boys on the engine or in the van—she feels it a comfort; she is no longer, as she fancies, between a certain person and the deep sea. At present, of course, it would not do to stop a train because a man thinks the carriage is shaky when it is perhaps only his nerves. With a telephone he could talk away, and properly explain whatever he wished. That," Sir Edward added, "is one of my pet projects, and another is the electric locomotive."

THE LIMIT TO SPEED.

"The engine used by the North Western on this run is not of a particularly new type, I believe?"—"No," answered Sir Edward. "The engine that took us from London to Crewe, 158 miles without stopping, was designed twenty-seven years ago. It is one of Ramsbottom's engines, of the Lady of the Lake type, that was much talked of at the Exhibition of 1862."

"From Crewe to Carlisle," interposed Mr. Watkin, junior, an old engine-driver himself, "you came with an ordinary North Western engine, a small engine, and from Carlisle you came with a single engine, 7-feet wheel, Caledonian, last type. The Caledonian are not running their biggest and fastest engines on this train, although it's their fastest train."

"What is the limit of speed?"—"There is none," replied Sir Edward: "I don't see why you shouldn't go a hundred miles an hour if you had express lines—through lines—that is, without goods and slow passenger trains crawling over them."

Mr. Watkin, junior, as a man of greater experience in this particular matter, observed that the attainment of such a great speed would be prevented by the difficulty of getting rid of smoke, "because," said he, "the higher you drive the engine above a certain speed the more the back pressure is."

"What was the highest speed travelled to-day?—Seventy-two?" queried Sir Watkin.—"No," was our practical man's reply; "not more than sixty-five. Any speed above sixty miles an hour is got on a road with a falling gradient. They could have gone beyond sixty-five easily enough to-day, but there was no need—there was no lost time to make up. They kept a level speed all the way, but they had a steady train and an easy load, only four carriages; and running with a light train like that, you are running under the best possible conditions."

THE SECRET OF A STEADY TRAIN.

"The great secret in getting a steady train," remarked Sir Edward, "is to have the vehicles the same length, the same weight, and all coupled well together. That was the case to-day, and I never experienced easier running." "I remember very well," the veteran went on to say, "when I was a boy of eleven, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, when poor dear old Huskisson was killed at Rainhill, old George Stephenson came down with one of his engines to Manchester to get doctors, and I remember the Manchester papers next day said, 'Marvellous to relate,' the engine bearing Mr. George Stephenson coming into Manchester 'attained the extraordinary speed of thirty-four miles an hour.' That was looked upon as a marvellous thing in those days."

THE QUESTION OF ADDITIONAL DANGER.

"Is there no additional danger in these seventy-miles-an-hour trains compared with slower?"

"Oh, there's no danger in seventy miles an hour at all, except in crossings and sidings, and not there if the points are kept properly cleaned and oiled. You may go through a station with a great many points and a crossing. Well, but if the points are not properly kept clean and oiled you may go with a bang into something that sticks. So in all these trains there should be very great care about points and crossings."

"Has either of the three competing lines any advantage as regards permanent way?"—"I should say on the whole that the West Coast is physically better fitted for running than the East Coast; the advantages of the West Coast are that they have on the whole a large amount of level ground. They have 1 in 33 almost all the way to Preston, except at Madeley incline, which is a stiff gradient—1 in 80. Then on the old Lancaster and Carlisle there is about 1 in 70—up Shap Fell, you know—and there is Beattock. On the East Coast the disadvantage is that they have not quite so level a line on the balance, and they have a very much larger number of points and crossings to pass through—all the colliery districts of the North-east and so on. You dare not go banging through all these points and crossings at the same speed as on an unobstructed line, though, as I said, you may reduce physical obstruction to some extent by very great care in keeping the points in proper order."

"THE FACT IS, SCOTCHMEN WILL FIGHT."

"What is the secret of all this struggling between the companies—the Forth Bridge in prospect?"—"The Forth Bridge is a most important thing certainly. But the fact is you always find Scotchmen will fight. I believe the real combatants in this battle are the Caledonian and the North British. The East Coast last year managed by a little dodging to filch away a little traffic from the West Coast. I know nothing about it, but my impression is that the combative Caledonian people have said to the North Western, Come, you must help us—we won't stand this any longer. The London and Scotland traffic used to be divided, and if it could be divided now so that return tickets by one route might be available by the other, it would be a very good thing. But of course there are so many trade jealousies, the best is not always done. In the early days, you know, when the Great Northern Railway was opened, they agreed to divide the Scotch traffic of some towns. They were called the 'ten towns,' and Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, the present leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, was the arbitrator who settled the proportions to be paid, on which we worked for many years."

"A WONDERFUL MAN"—MR. GLADSTONE.

"What a wonderful man that is," Sir Edward paused to exclaim—"he is but nine years older than I am, but, as he once remarked at Hawarden, that makes all the difference."

SAVING "ALL WE HAVE ON THIS EARTH."

Returning to the subject of our interview, Sir Edward expressed his opinion that the West Coast still had twenty minutes or half-an-hour in hand, and said he admired the company's experiment for the reasons that it had shown other railway people and the public what could be done, had paved the way for long-distance trains running two or three hundred miles at a stretch, and had initiated a valuable movement for saving that which is "all we have on this earth"—namely, time.

THE INQUISITION BILL TO THE BITTER END.

BY A SPECTATOR.

THE House began yesterday by passing what was really, on such a hot afternoon, a self-denying ordinance, the result of which was that it sat two hours longer than the proper span of a Wednesday sitting. Anything but lively as a whole, the sitting was made memorable by a single event—one which was marked only by a silent protest of the Irish members. The bill, which has been called, among many other bad names, the Inquisition Bill, the Walter and Another (Relief) Bill, and (since Mr. Matthews's somersault) the Nothing-to do-with Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, was actually, truly, and (thank Heaven !) without any error this time—

READ A THIRD TIME.

On the first amendment—Mr. Bradlaugh's—Sir William Harcourt took occasion to remark that, not satisfied with escaping from the title of the bill, the Government were eager to abandon the sense of the preamble. The preamble did not say that the Commissioners were to inquire into anything and everything, but into the charges made in the particular action of O'Donnell *v.* the *Times*. Why, then, should the Government object to their powers being exercised exactly as they would be in such an action ?

That was the object of Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment—namely, that the powers exercised should be those of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Bradlaugh's main point was that this would mean a public, not a secret, inquiry. Sir E. Clarke's objection was that with which all amendments have been met, to which the other and favourite objection would not apply. The objection dear to ministerial hearts is, of course, "You are trying to narrow the scope of an inquiry after truth." The other is, "This is a good idea, but there is no need to impress it on the judges." This was what Sir E. Clarke said now, and, backed by faithful Mr. Finlay, it prevailed by a majority of 88.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor succeeded better in the matter of inspection of documents. Sir E. Clarke agreed to insert a proviso empowering the Commissioners to order documents to be produced for the inspection of either party.

Mr. Bradlaugh raised an important point by proposing to omit the provision for a Commission to take evidence abroad. There was, he said, no precedent in the whole of our law for the taking of evidence as to any crime outside the Queen's dominions, and it was liable to the gravest abuse. Mr. Sexton, Sir W. Harcourt, and others demanded that the Irish members should not be placed at a disadvantage in the way which seemed inevitable with a travelling inquiry. Mr. Matthews sought to meet this by a reference to the defined field of inquiry, and by observing that the provisions compelling and indemnifying witnesses would not apply to the Commissions abroad. Mr. Bradlaugh had to withdraw the amendment. Another grave injustice was saved, after a number of other means had been canvassed on an amendment of Mr. M. Healy's, by the adoption of Mr. Courtney's compromise. The Commissioners may order the attendance of such persons at the said inquiry in such manner, for such time, and subject to such conditions as regards bail or otherwise, as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Mr. Sexton's amendment, excepting civil, though not criminal, proceedings from the indemnifying exemption, was defeated by a majority of 63 ; but Mr. M. Healy succeeded in excepting proceedings for false evidence.

Then Mr. Smith, amid loud cheers, moved the third reading. Sir W. Lawson re-raised the whole question by an amendment pledging the House to decline to proceed with an inquiry into a political organization unless criminal charges were specified against individuals, and ridiculed the whole affair; but with drew in favour of Mr. Labouchere's unqualified opposition to the bill. This Mr. Neville and Mr. Dillwyn also stood up for boldly. Mr. Sexton said impressively at the close of his speech: "We stand apart. It is your bill, and may God defend the right !" And with that he and his colleagues left the House in a body. Voting without them, the House approved the third reading by a majority of 116 (180 to 64). So ended the Inquisition Bill.

THE INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CONGRESS.

The International Literary Congress is to be held this year in Venice, from September 15 to 22. The inaugural sitting will take place in the splendid Senate Chamber of the Doge's Palace. Fêtes will be given by the Syndic of Venice in honour of the Congress. One of the chief points of study and discussion will be the new law of copyright voted by the United States.

A SAGACIOUS HORSE.

A remarkable illustration of the sagacity of the horse reaches the *Birmingham Mail* from Gillott-road, Edgbaston. A man named Nathan Gilbey, a coal dealer and haulier, rents a field there, in which a horse and goat have been in the habit of grazing. Recently a gang of young roughs from the Icknield Port-Road have amused themselves by throwing stones at the goat, and some of the more cowardly of the ruffians beat it with a stick. Whenever the goat has been attacked in this way the horse has always raced to its rescue, and a few days ago he seized one young rascal by the coat collar and flung him clean over the hedge into the road.

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At Home and Abroad.

The Emperor of Germany has received in audience the African explore. Lieutenant Wissmann. The lieutenant was invited to breakfast, and was also received by the Empress Frederick. His Majesty especially inquired regarding his views about Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley.

A train ran off the line yesterday near Morgantown, Indiana. One of the cars fell thirty feet down an embankment, and all the passengers in it were injured, eighteen of them being severely hurt.

Advices from Pietermaritzburg report the arrival at Etshowe of Somkeli and the Zulu headmen, including Somkeli's son, who are charged with murder and looting.

A tenement house in New York City was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and Gustave Berg, his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law lost their lives in the flames.

Constable M'Gowran was drowned while bathing at Blackrock, Spanish Point, county Clare, yesterday.

Prince Albert Victor will shortly visit Manchester to open a Lads' Club and Gymnasium, and to lay the foundation stone of a new wing to the Ancoats Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Kennedy, an actress, who had been connected with various theatrical companies travelling in the provinces, committed suicide while confined in Warrington Bridewell on a charge of felony.

Owing to the heavy rains, part of the Israelitish cemetery at Trebitsch, near Brünn, in Moravia, has been flooded, and coffins and human remains have been found floating about at a considerable distance.

Yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Leopold Field, of 1, Crown-hill-villas, Harrow-road, Harlesden, was entered by burglars, and a considerable amount of valuable property, including plate and clothing, was stolen.

Lord St. Oswald has made an abatement of 20 per cent. in favour of the tenants upon his North Lincolnshire estate. Upon his West Yorkshire estate he has made an abatement of 25 per cent.

The body of the man who jumped from the footbridge over the Thames at Charing-cross early on Tuesday morning, and who is supposed to have been Larry Donovan, had not been recovered up to last evening.

Mr. Justice Chitty has authorized the official liquidator of the West London Commercial Bank (Limited) to declare a second dividend of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, making the distribution to the creditors, so far, 13*s.* in the pound.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, John Clayton pleaded guilty of stealing a watch from the person, and, previous convictions having been proved, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The coroner's inquiry into the fatal explosion in a firework shed at Wandsworth was begun yesterday. Evidence was taken, and the jury visited the site of the explosion. The inquiry was adjourned.

The firm of Whitehead, the torpedo builder at Fiume, has, it is reported, discharged one hundred workmen, and is going shortly to discharge more, on account of dearth of orders.

An immediate effort is to be made to apply Professor Gray's new invention, the telautograph, to commercial uses. The judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond, Virginia, has just granted a charter for the purpose of working the invention.

The buildings erected at Peterhead, in connection with the new convict prison having been completed have been handed over to her Majesty's Prison Commissioners, and were occupied for the first time yesterday. The space inclosed by the prison walls is six acres.

Yesterday, at noon, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Tilbury Fort in commemoration of Queen Elizabeth's visit there to review her troops assembled under arms for the protection of London in view of the threatened Spanish invasion.

At the Swansea assizes yesterday Miss Kate Smith, a barmaid, brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against an acting station-master, named Thomas Adams. The learned judge, in summing up, described the man's conduct as very bad, and the plaintiff was awarded £60 damages and costs.

Addressing a crowded meeting at Waltham last night Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., said boycotting was the backbone of terrorism exercised by the League in Ireland, and once that was destroyed, the power of the League would be gone and Parnellism along with it.

A revolt occurred last week at the prison of Illava, where the worst criminals in Hungary are confined. The ringleader was an assassin named Porgetoth. The director and his assistants were attacked and wounded. When the soldiers arrived the revolt was put down immediately.

A gang of Italian forgers who lately put into circulation four 500f. bank notes on the National Bank of Greece were arrested at Athens yesterday, when 95 others were found in their possession. The prisoners confessed that they had forged the notes at a town in Italy by the phototype process.

In London last week 2,530 births and 1,309 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 87 and the deaths 473 below the average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 15.7, 15.8, and 15.9 in the preceding weeks, was again 15.9 last week.

Percy Ransom Mills, described as an actor, was charged at Eastbourne yesterday with stealing luggage from the railway station. The property, which belonged to a visitor named Stocker, was valued at over £30. The robbery is alleged to have been committed on the arrival of a train from London. Accused was remanded for inquiries to be made.

A fatal poaching affray is reported from Brandon Hill, county Kilkenny, on the property of Colonel Tighe. Four gamekeepers, three of them armed, and three armed poachers came into conflict, one on each side being killed on the spot, while the three remaining keepers were wounded, their assailants escaping.

In the Chancery Division yesterday Mr. Justice Kekewich gave judgment in favour of a number of plaintiffs against the directors of the City of Genoa Water Works Company (Limited), the plaintiffs claiming relief by way of damages on the ground that they had been induced by fraudulent misrepresentations to subscribe for debenture stock of the company.

The enemy's ships having done work on the east coast of Scotland, continued their raids along our North Sea coast yesterday, shelling Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Scarborough, as well as taking several ships. At Queenstown the Allan Line *Caspian* and three other vessels were taken by her Majesty's ship *Sandfly*, of the Southern squadron. and a Cunard steamer has also been captured near Liverpool.

THE COMMUNIST FUNERAL IN PARIS.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS ON THE ROUTE.

M. ROCHEFORT BATONED BY THE MOB.

The funeral of Emile Eudès, the former General of the Commune, was yesterday the occasion of an important political manifestation. The crowds along the way to Père Lachaise, says Mrs. Crawford, were, even for Paris, immense, and their behaviour was as varied as the factions they represented. Their attitude was in different places quiet, indifferent, sullen, hostile to the police, and rebellious. Shots were exchanged between the people and the police, a bomb was thrown, and the mob were charged several times. Nobody, however, seems to have been injured seriously. Twenty-five arrests were made.

THE TROOPS CONFINED TO BARRACKS.

All the troops in Paris were confined to their barracks, large concentrations of police had been made all along the route from the Rue Réaumur to Père Lachaise, and a large force of gendarmes had been provided to aid in preserving order. Almost as soon as it was day, a mob began to collect in the Rue Réaumur, where Eudès resided, though the funeral procession was not to start till ten. A squad of police was drawn up in front of Eudès's house, and the shops along the route were closed; and windows, trees, and even roofs were crowded with spectators. The Rue Réaumur was thronged with deputations, wreath-bearers, and sight-seers. About a thousand navvies in working dress were waiting quietly in the road, where traffic had been suspended. The navvies had rejected a large wreath of pinks bought for them by their agents, as they did not choose to pass for Boulangists, and a shield was substituted. Red immortelles were sold among the crowd, and adorned many button-holes.

LOUISE MICHEL TO THE FRONT.

At half-past nine o'clock there were 20,000 people in the Rue Réaumur. Louise Michel and M. Rochefort were received with cheers of "Vive la Commune!" The cheers were renewed upon the appearance of every wreath, and of prominent Revolutionists. When Louise Michel came out on the balcony of General Eudès' apartments, they burst forth with increased vigour. Apart from this the Communists were orderly enough. Their leaders could be seen clearing the way and advising the various groups to give no cause for interference on the part of the police. It seemed as though two parties of enemies had agreed to a truce, and stood on their position. An Anarchist orator directed the strikers to assist in keeping the roadway clear, and he impudently told the police that on so fine a day M. Floquet might have given the force a day in the country, as he and his friends undertook to keep order, especially if no police were visible. The police ultimately withdrew to the extremities of the street, and left the deputations and strikers to form their own procession.

THE PROCESSION BROKEN UP.

Shortly after the appointed time a hearse of the poorest class drove up before No. 19. The coffin, as usual in France, was placed on it so as to remain a prominent object. Instead, however, of being covered with a black cloth, it was wound in a red sheet. As the procession started the cry of "Vive la Commune!" was raised, and was taken up by those further on, and so went up the street as far as the Boulevard de Sebastopol. The procession was headed by 500 constables, who made a path for the "followers." They formed a column of quite a quarter of a mile long, walking in lines of ten or twelve deep. Next came the navvies on strike. More than two hundred wreaths were carried, many of them contributed by Anarchist societies in Paris, while others had been sent with or without deputations from Lyons, Havre, and other places. There were also exhibited one or two Phrygian caps. Behind the pall-bearers followed the son of the deceased (a lad in a dapper school uniform), Louise Michel, and the leaders of the Blanquist party. The delegations which followed carried either wreaths or objects like spindles, which were simple red flags wrapped up. The display of these except in the cemetery was strictly forbidden. Notwithstanding this, as the procession was passing in front of the Temple market, one of the bearers unfurled a red flag. This at once attracted notice, and the altered behaviour of the mob showed that a storm was brewing. The police, however, did not interfere in the Rue de Temple, and the flag, to which all eyes were directed, proudly entered into the Place de la République. It was a sight indeed to see the crowd which had assembled there, enterprising people having erected platforms on which the spectators stood as if to witness a public ceremony.

THE ATTACK ON ROCHEFORT.

There was here a cry of "Vive la Commune!" and Rochefort (says the *Times* correspondent) stood up in his carriage and remonstrated against the unfurling of the red flag, whereupon the flag-bearer struck his hat and shoulders with the staff, amid cries of "A bas Rochefort! A bas la Dictature!" Rochefort held his hands to his hat and tried to avoid the blows. He ordered the driver to turn into a by-street, but this was not done without some difficulty, Rochefort telling those who obstructed his passage that Eudès' two daughters were with him and were anxious to get away. He was ridiculed by the mob for his eagerness to escape. At last, the police made a rush for the red flag and carried it away A dangerous stampede resulted, and several women were trampled upon. Some excited Communists seized on the chairs, tables, and decanters outside the wine shops, and threw them at the gendarmes, several of whom were injured. A chair came down heavily upon the arm of M. Clément, the head of the municipal police. Some of the crowd received bayonet cuts, and the procession was cut in two. Thereupon a shot was fired in the crowd, and the policemen, seeing themselves in danger, drew their swords. The panic was indescribable. But it was soon over. Five or six Revolutionists were arrested.

The *Standard's* correspondent, who witnessed this last incident, says:—The resistance offered was considerable, M. Clément receiving a blow on the head with a loaded stick. To frighten the Revolutionists some of the gendarmes levelled their rifles at them and fired, but they were loaded with blank cartridge. Then one of the gendarmes darted forward, and hitting the flagbearer full in the face with the butt end of his rifle, seized the seditious emblem. The other flags were also captured, but in the fray a large number of Communists had been wounded, and also several of the police and gendarmes. These charges of the police and gendarmes, with the report of firearms, had created in the immense crowd of spectators on the Place de la République such a panic as is rarely witnessed anywhere, and which does not speak much for the courage of Parisians.

Half a mile further the processionists again came to grief. As it was passing in front of the town hall of the fourteenth arrondissement a gang of roughs began throwing stones at the body of police which stood in front of the building. One of them threw a bomb, which, however, did not explode, on the steps, and another fired a shot from a revolver which went through the marquee. The police immediately drew their swords, and rushed on the procession. Another panic ensued, in the midst of which a young fellow of about 20 was arrested on suspicion of having fired the revolver. An attempt to rescue him was made by the navvies. Thirty gendarmes then came to the assistance of the police, and drove away the navvies. Six persons were wounded by the police in the scuffle, and four were arrested. For a time the hearse was completely abandoned. A third charge by the police took place in the Rue de la Roquette, and six more persons were wounded.

At length, at noon, the procession reached the cemetery, where wreaths were hung upon the yews, which look like Christmas trees. No serious disturbances took place in the cemetery, and the crowd quietly melted away.

THE NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT THE PRELLER MURDER.

A NEW TRIAL FOR MAXWELL PROBABLE.

The St. Louis correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—For the first time it begins to look as though the effort to secure a new trial for Maxwell may succeed. Before leaving this city for the State capital to see the Governor, Mr. Martin and Mr. Fauntleroy, the prisoner's counsel, revealed the grounds of their action. They say they have the affidavits of two responsible citizens that a juror named Coulahan, in conversation with them after he was subpœnaed, expressed decidedly in unmistakeably terms his gladness at having been summoned, and said warmly that he was going on that jury to hang a man, applying opprobrious epithets to him. The gentlemen are in business here, are of unquestioned integrity, and can have no other motive in making the affidavits, it is urged, than the desire to serve the ends of justice, and at the same time to ease their own consciences, which have been troubling them of late, particularly as the time for Maxwell's execution grew near, and his doom seemed inevitable. When the case was before the Supreme Court only one affidavit that Coulahan was prejudiced was presented. The court held that if the affidavits of two citizens could be produced to show that this was the case, or that Coulahan had expressed his conviction of guilt previous to the trial, then there was good ground for a new trial. Now there will be three affidavits.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

General Boulanger has just issued a manifesto to the electors of the Somme, from which the following is an extract:—

It is requisite to replace by a really Democratic Constitution that parliamentary Constitution which compels us to remain with folded arms witnessing the sterile quarrels of parties and the dilapidation of our finances, of which a loan is always the last resource. Unless that is done we shall have neither order, which ensures work for to-day, nor security, which ensures peace for to-morrow. Electors of the Somme, do not allow yourselves to swerve from the great aim which we pursue, and which is the remodelling of the fundamental pact, elaborated in 1875 by people who thought of nothing but amalgamating the universal and restricted suffrage, in order to one day secure by that combination a seat either in the Chamber or Senate. At the present hour public interest, submerged in private interests, at length demands satisfaction. The Republic belongs to no one but to France, and you will rescue it out of the hands of the impotent coalition now monopolizing it.—Vive la France! Vive la République.

THE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND.

Nearly all the frequented districts of Switzerland have suffered from the floods. In the canton of Uri alone the damage is estimated at £10,000. Every resort round the Lake of Lucerne is flooded. The Rhine has committed similar ravages. Bâle only escaped by raising embankments along the quay. The Lakes of Zurich and Constance have also overflowed their banks. In the Rhone Valley the roads and railways have been covered with water. Acres of sheaved wheat have been carried away, and there is consequently much distress in the canton of Valais. The weather has now changed completely, and there is every prospect of a brilliant finish to the tourist season.

HARD ON A GREENWAY'S BANK PARTNER.

An application was made to the judge of Warwick county court yesterday for payment of part of Colonel Greenway's income to a trustee, for the benefit of the creditors in his bankruptcy. Colonel Greenway was partner in the bankrupt bank, but prior to joining the firm he served for a number of years with the British army in India, and is receiving a pension of £170 per annum for his services. Mr. Lloyd Chadwick appeared for the trustee, and asked that £70 per annum should be deducted for the benefit of the creditors on the separate estate, the deficiency on which amounts to £15,000. Mr. Sanderson, who represented the bankrupt, made an appeal *ad misericordiam* for the bankrupt, who had been reduced by the failure to poverty, except for the pension he enjoyed. The bankrupt had rendered very distinguished services to the Crown in India. The judge made the order asked for, but remarked that its effect would be to punish Colonel Greenway rather than to benefit the creditors. The payment of £70 a year was a mere drop in the ocean compared with the liabilities that had to be satisfied; but still it was the bankrupt's duty to do what he reasonably could towards the deficiency, even though it had no appreciable effect upon the estate.

THE FAILURE OF ELANDS' BANK.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Eland and Elands, Thrapstone and Kettering Bank, was held at Thrapstone Corn Exchange yesterday afternoon, and was attended by two hundred creditors, a large portion of whom were farmers and clergymen. Mr. H. T. Nichols, solicitor to the Duke of Buccleuch, who was regarded as the largest creditor, was voted to the chair. Mr. Thomas Wright, representative of Messrs. Elands, explained the circumstances leading up to the stoppage of the bank. A statement of affairs produced at the meeting showed a dividend of about 15*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. There was due to customers and on deposit £78,975, and on bank notes in circulation £4,975, the total to rank for dividend being £83,950 The total available assets were £64,600, and it was stated that the total amount due to the bank on loans and advances was £108,000, but £30,000 had been written off as beyond recovery. The meeting, which was extremely sympathetic with Messrs. Elands, suggested that the directors of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company, who had been consulted, should accept the whole of the estate, and pay the creditors at the rate of 15*s.* in the pound. The directors agreed to the proposal, and a resolution accepting those terms was carried unanimously.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 9.—Of the 24 men arrested by the police yesterday during the disturbances in connection with the funeral of "General" Eudès, only eight have been detained in custody. Thirty persons were wounded, all slightly.

Comparative quiet reigned last night. Some disorders, however, occurred on the Place de la République, where the troops were obliged to relieve the police. There was another fight in the Faubourg St. Antoine, during which a few persons received minor hurts and several were arrested.

The newspapers this morning are generally of opinion that yesterday's proceedings were not so bad as it was feared they would be. The Radical newspapers reproach the police with having lost their temper. No further disturbances have occurred at Amiens.

ITALY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

ROME, August 8.—The Ministerial organ *La Riforma* this evening gives a formal contradiction to the statement made in a Zanzibar despatch, published yesterday by the Paris *Temps*, that the Sultan of Zanzibar had replied to some recent communications from the Italian Government, that while regretting not having answered King Humbert's letter he declined to cede Kismayo to Italy. The *Tribuna*, in commenting upon the above denial, which it regards as official, adds that Captain Cecchi has obtained from the Sultan complete satisfaction.

BERNE, August 9.—The Swiss Federal Council has received a note from the Italian Government notifying the occupation of Zula by Italy.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH MARRIED AGAIN

AT BERKELEY-SQUARE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The Duke of Marlborough, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reports, has been married again. The second ceremony has now been celebrated for nearly a fortnight without any but the immediate relatives and friends being the wiser. It took place by licence on July 27, at the Registrar's Office of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, which is situated in Mount-street, Berkeley-square; and one of the witnesses was his Grace's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough. The bridegroom's name was given as "George Charles Spencer Churchill," and the bride as "Lily Warren Spencer Churchill, formerly Lily Warren Hammersley, widow;" while under the head "condition," the contracting parties were not described as widower and widow, but as having been "previously married at the City Hall of New York, on June 28 last." The "rank or profession" of the bridegroom was given as "Duke of Marlborough," and of the bride as "Duchess of Marlborough"—which description, if the previous marriage really proves to have been invalid, might cause some technical difficulty—and it may be interesting to add that the latter, who was set down as "daughter of Cicero Price, Commodore United States Navy," gave her age as thirty, that of her new husband being forty-four. The extreme quietude of the whole proceeding was its most marked feature, not even a rumour reaching the outer air, though I hear that information of it was at once forwarded to the bride's relatives in America.

"They would add that under no circumstances ought the guilty party, in the case of divorce for fornication or adultery, to be regarded, during the lifetime of the innocent party, as a fit recipient of the blessing of the Church on marriage."—Extract from the Report of the Committee on Divorce appointed by the Lambeth Conference.

THE FLEETS AT PLAY.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

Her Majesty's ship *Sandfly* has captured off the coast the steamer *British King*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, also the *Britannic* and *Neveda*, from New York, with mails and passengers. The *Sandfly* is now watching to capture the *City of Berlin* and the *Adriatic*, due from Liverpool, en route to New York.

At a late hour last night a turret ship and four other ironclads with four torpedo boats were observed off Donaghadee. They were steaming due south, and are supposed to be part of Admiral Rowley's squadron.

Early this morning H.M.S. *Iris* was sighted approaching the Tyne from the south, and shortly afterwards she commenced to attack Tynemouth garrison. The attack, however, was immediately responded to by the garrison's guns firing from both quarters being continued at intervals. No attempt was made by the enemy to land, and the *Iris* afterwards disappeared in the darkness. The torpedo boat *Miner* and tug *Beatrice* were moving about.

THE PARNELL INQUISITION.

One of the Grand Committee-rooms at the House of Commons will be placed at the disposal of the Commission to inquire into the charges against the Irish members. Since the bill was introduced, it is reported that the *Times* has received offers of evidence from several quarters.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—Mr. Labouchere has received from Mr. Patrick Egan a bulky parcel, enclosing the originals of all letters received by him from James Carey during his stay in France. Mr. Labouchere is authorized to place these letters at the disposal of the Parnell Commission whenever it sits. Mr. Egan, who, it will be remembered, is one of the persons directly indicted in "Parnellism and Crime," repeats to Mr. Labouchere the assurances given to the late Colonel King-Harman three months ago, that he is prepared, if summoned, to attend before the Commission, and submit himself for full examination.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE" ONCE MORE.

Last week, before Mr. Justice Stirling, in an action brought by Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co., the owners of the copyright in Mr. Stevenson's book, "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Mr. Daniel Bandmann gave an undertaking not to infringe the copyright of the plaintiffs in his production of the play at the Opéra Comique. The piece was produced, and to-day Messrs. Longman applied to the judge to commit Mr. Bandmann for a breach of the undertaking, they alleging that the production was an infringement of their copyright. The case was not gone into, but was postponed on Mr. Bandmann's undertaking not to produce the piece again before the second motion day in next sittings.

THE LATE MR. FRANK HOLL.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Academy it has been unanimously agreed that a principal feature of the next winter Exhibition at Burlington-house shall consist of a representative selection of the works of the late Mr. Frank Holl, R.A.

BRITISH STEAMERS WRECKED.

CRONSTADT, August 9.—The British steamer *Princess*, which recently sailed from St. Petersburg, has foundered off the Swedish Island of Gottska Sandoe. The crew were saved.—*Reuter.*

The steamer *Comesr*, of Cardiff, bound for Oporto, is ashore off Scilly. The crew were all saved.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON.

This morning, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley unveiled a memorial window to General Gordon and another to officers of the Royal Engineers, in the south transept of Rochester Cathedral, in the presence of many officers and men from the Chatham garrison, the Dean and Chapter, the precentor, and other minor canons, and a distinguished assembly, including the mayor and corporation.

"STILL SIR JOHN SLEPT ON."

A curious incident marked the closing scene in the history of the Parnell Bill in the House of Commons last night. Sir John Swinburne, borne down by the extreme heat, combined with the eloquence of Mr. Sexton, fell asleep, and slept so soundly that members passing him on their way to the lobby and all the bustle that marks the preparation for a division failed to awaken him. One by one members sauntered forth, and still Sir John slept on. The officers began to lock up the doors, the Serjeant-at-Arms was marching in to take his last look round to ascertain that the House was empty, when the discovery was made of the member for Lichfield still slumbering. A friend, running back from the division lobby, woke him up before the services of the Serjeant-at-Arms could be invoked, and he went out to vote.

THE FORESTERS' DELIBERATIONS AT READING.

At the resumption of the High Court of Foresters this morning, the question discussed was the application for relief from thirty decayed courts. A special report was presented by the executive council recommending that seventeen of the courts should be placed upon the High Court sick and funeral funds, and others were recommended to conform to the general laws of the order. The parliamentary agent's report was adopted. The executive committee considered the scale fixed for a superannuation fund too high for members. There were only three contributors to the fund. Members generally considered the sick pay as superannuation, and the committee recommended that they should pay their contributions direct for superannuation instead of to the sick pay fund.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TRICYCLIST.

Last night, between six and seven o'clock, a tricycle rider, whose name is at present unknown, was knocked down and run over in London-road, Brixton, by a van and pair of horses belonging to a firm of mineral water manufacturers at Camberwell. Dr. Best, of No. 424, Clapham-road, was at once fetched, and upon his arrival pronounced life extinct, the wheels of the van having passed over the tricyclist. The body was conveyed on an ambulance to the Lambeth mortuary, where it lies awaiting an inquest. The witnesses of the accident state that no blame is attached to the driver of the van.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

At the Wesleyan Conference this morning it was decided that the forthcoming quarterly fast day should be made a special day of humiliation and prayer for suitable weather for the harvest. The question of the missionary secretariat next came under discussion, Messrs. J. A. Champness, S. P. Myers (Bradford), Morgan Harvey (London,) and the Rev. Joseph Posnett (York) being the speakers.

THE PARNELL-CHAMBERLAIN CHALLENGE.

Mr. Chamberlain (according to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) has forwarded, according to promise, the communications which passed between Mr. Parnell and himself on the question of Irish local government in 1884-85 to the *Times*, in the columns of which journal it is expected they will be published to-morrow.

United Ireland says it is a duel to the death. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has accepted the challenge in a way that begets instant suspicion. Mr. Chamberlain promises a full description of the communications which passed between them in 1884 and 1885, but it is the documents themselves, and not Mr. Chamberlain's description, that Mr. Parnell insists shall be published. "Litera scripta manet." Let the written words (continues *United Ireland*) tell their own story to the world. Mr. Chamberlain likes Indian fighting—shooting from shelter, and dodging as the enemy approaches. That kind of thing suits him. He has tried these tactics already, not without success, against Mr. Forster, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parnell knows his man, and will force the fighting in the open.

In the American Senate yesterday, the Anti-Chinese Bill was, by a special vote of 40 to 3, ordered to be considered, and was passed without a division.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other guests staying at the Castle were present yesterday afternoon at the marriage in Hawarden church, of Mr. Thomas Henry Hancock, with the youngest daughter of Mr. Frederick George Dunstan.

The Report of Sir Matthew White Ridley's Commission on the Civil Establishments has been completed, and laid before her Majesty. It will be laid on the table "in dummy" before the House rises, and will be circulated shortly after the adjournment.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to have expressed in conversation the opinion that the Government has already provided the House of Commons with more work than it will be at all able to accomplish even if it sits throughout the months of November and December.

Mr. Parnell has informed the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that he is desirous of leaving the subject of the treatment of Mr. Mandeville as far as possible in the hands of Mr. William O'Brien, who is particularly well qualified to deal with it. It is probable that the whole question of the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland will be raised in the course of the autumn session.

THE OPERATIONS AT THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

MAJOR MARINDIN'S REPORT.

The report on the state of the Channel Tunnel works made to the Board of Trade by Major Marindin is published as a parliamentary paper this morning. Major Marindin had been informed by Mr. F. Brady, the engineer of the company, that although the boring machine, which was still in position at the end of the experimental tunnel, had been periodically worked so as to keep the machinery in proper order, no cutting operations had been carried on except upon occasions when permission had been obtained from the Board of Trade. Since the last inspection, in December, 1886, permission had been given upon the 10th of August, 1887, to work the machine upon the following Friday and Saturday, and the measurements taken by him on the 17th of July last, compared with those taken in March, 1885, and December, 1886, showed that only eight inches of chalk had been cut out since the latter date. This amount of cutting was not more than might reasonable be made under the sanction given. The length of the tunnel was now 2,102 yds. 2 ft. 8 in. The ventilating heading from the tunnel to No. 3 shaft sanctioned by the Board of Trade on the 14th of May, 1886, had not been commenced. The tunnel, although a good deal of the timber sheeting at places had had to be renewed owing to dry rot, was in much the same condition that it was in December, 1886, but if anything it was rather drier. The pumps were worked twice a week for about three hours, and the amount of water which collected in twenty-four hours was calculated at 440 gallons. The ventilation was carried out by the use of compressed air whenever necessary: the boring operations for coal and on the under cliff close to No. 2 shaft were being pushed forward. The bore-hole from the bottom of a shaft 44 feet deep was now about 900 feet deep, the first 500 feet 18 inches in diameter being lined, and the remainder 15 inches in diameter being unlined.

WILL THEY PLAY IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE?

At the instigation of Superintendent Giles, the F Division of the Metropolitan Police have just formed a brass band of forty-one performers, and the cost of the instruments, amounting to £250, has been defrayed by the men and their friends. Sir Charles Warren has recently suggested, and the men of the bands of the different divisions have readily fallen in with his views, that they shall perform weekly next season in the various open spaces in the metropolis, for the benefit and amusement of the poor, and without receiving payment of any kind for their services. Last night the band of the P Division performed on Peckham-rye, many thousands of persons being present.

HOW THE CREDITORS' MONEY GOES.

Sir Charles Lewis has undertaken to bring under the notice of the President of the Board of Trade a remarkable instance of the working of the Bankruptcy Act. It is the case of certain builders in the district of the Wandsworth county court, whose estate realized a net sum of £757 10s. 6d. Of this, law costs swallowed up £313; trustee's remuneration, £114; auctioneer's charges, £106; cost of possession, £56; other taxed costs, £96; Board of Trade and court fees, £23; sundry items, £17: and preferential payments, £7—making a total of over £730. This left to be divided among the creditors £18 0s. 4d., being at the rate of one-third of a penny in the pound.

SHALL THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS BE POLITICAL?

One of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Birmingham will be the approaching elections for the County Councils, and the duty of the Liberal party in relation thereto. The main question to be decided is whether or no the elections are to be fought on political grounds.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Subscriptions are invited for the share capital of the Barnsley Brewery Company (Limited), comprising £110,000 in 6 per cent. preference shares of £10 each, £100,000 in ordinary shares of £10 each, and £140,000 in 4 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock (redeemable in ten years at par). The price of issue is par. The company is formed to acquire and carry on the brewery at Barnsley, known as the Oakwell Brewery, of Messrs. Paul and Guy Senior, together with a number of hotels, public-houses, &c., situate in South Yorkshire,

Messrs. Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, and Co. will receive subscriptions for the London Dairy Company (Limited), which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on, under one management, several well-known and high-class dairy businesses, situated in the best quarters of the metropolis. These businesses, nearly all of which have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, have a very large trade, which, from their situation and connections, admits of considerable extension by the application of additional capital. The amalgamation of the various businesses intended to be taken over will, it is stated, enable this company to rank as one of the largest dairy companies now in operation. The share capital is £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of which 16,000 shares are now offered for subscription at par. In addition, £20,000 in 6 per cent. mortgage debentures of £20 each are offered at par.

The list of applications for shares in the Monte Video Telephone Company (Limited) will close this day (Thursday) for town, and to-morrow (Friday) for country.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. SUSSEX.

This match was commenced at the Oval to-day. Surrey went in first with Shuter and Abel, and at a quarter past one the score was 73; Abel, not out, 26; Shuter, not out, 40; extras, 7.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This match was commenced at Clifton College, Bristol, to-day. Gloucestershire won the toss, but lost W. G. Grace for 6 runs, and Pullen for 7, the total being 18 for two wickets.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly to south-easterly winds, light; fine and warm at first, unsettled later, probably thunder.

Noon to-day ← yesterday

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

Sun Rises 4h. 38 m.
" Sets 7 h. 32 m.
Moon—First Qr. 14th, 4 h. 44 m. Aft.

Noon to-day and yesterday →

High Water London Bridge.
Morn. 2 h. 52 m.
After. 3 h. 12 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, August 9, 1888.—Warm, but fine; light winds.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 3 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS FIRM.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to raise the official minimum from 2½ per cent. at which it has stood since the 7th of June to 3 per cent. It was not generally anticipated that an advance would be made to-day, inasmuch as it was argued that the position was, if anything, a trifle more favourable than it was a week ago, when the directors decided to make no alteration. Some brokers, however, have been doing business this morning subject only to half any advance in the Bank rate. Quotations in the open market are somewhat unsettled at the moment, but there is a fair demand for accommodation in the shape of short loans. The decision of the directors to raise the rate is no doubt in a large measure due to the demand for gold for the Argentine Republic, which is estimated to require in all about 3 millions sterling before its wants are fully satisfied.

The advance in the Bank rate has to a slight extent checked speculative activity in the Stock Markets, while business is also restricted by the attention of members being occupied with the arrangements in connection with the settlement. On the other hand, the magnificent weather, the satisfactory Board of Trade Returns, the absence of disquieting political news, and the better tone in New York, are all influences favourably affecting markets, and prices generally show improvement. Consols are steady, with an advance of ⅛ in Old Three per Cents. In the Home Railway market the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, especially South Eastern Deferred, and North Eastern are receiving the largest share of attention, and show a further substantial rise. Very little is being done in the department for Foreign Government Bonds; but values are all higher to a fractional extent. American Railroads have risen in response to the improvement in New York yesterday, the advance being general. The principal upward movement is in Denver Preference and Philadelphia and Reading shares. The Grand Trunk of Canada traffic, showing a total decrease on the combined system of £2,728, is quite up to market expectation, but a few sales to secure profits after yesterday's advance have been made, with the result that prices are weak. Mexican Railway issues are a trifle higher, and Spanish Copper shares are firm, but Diamond shares are dull.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: North Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ¾, North British ⅜, Brighton Deferred ¼, Hull and Barnsley, Caledonian, Great Eastern, and Chatham Ordinary ½. *Lower*: Chatham Preference, Sheffield Deferred, and District ¼, and Midland ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Costa Rica "B" ½, Egyptian Unified 5-16, the Preference ¼, the Daira ⅛, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Greek 1881, and Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, Turkish Groups 3 and 4 3-16, Group 2 ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Mexican, Portuguese, Russian 1873, Spanish 4 per Cents., and Uruguay ½. *Declined*: Egyptian State Domain ¼.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Denver Preference ¾, the Ordinary ½, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅝, Central Pacific, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific Preference, and Mexican Bonds, ½ each, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ¼, New York Central and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Union Pacific ⅝, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate shares ½, Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference ¼, the First Preference ⅛, Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, and the Third Preference ⅛.

Suez Canal shares are up ¼, Rio Tinto 3-16, and Mason and Barry ⅛; but Namaqua shares are down 3-16, De Beers ⅛, and Hotchkiss ⅜.

The report of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for the past half-year shows that the receipts have been £53,864 more than in the corresponding six months of last year, the increase being due almost entirely to goods traffic. The working expenses have risen £32,978, and the charge for interest on new capital has been £21,093. The directors regret the passing of the Railway Rates Bill, but express the hope that the Board of Trade will treat the railway interest with consideration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 10,000 bales or more. Prices are steady. Futures quiet and unchanged.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols 2¾	99⅞	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	101	⅛
LocalLoan Stock	103¼	⅛
New 2½ per. Cent.	96	⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	105¾	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rus.	69¼	70
Egyptian Guar.	102	½
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¼	113	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	103¼	4
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	109¼	10¼
Liverpool	110¼	11¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	70	1
Do. Treasury	97½	8½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas	63	½
Chilian 4½ p.c.1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	88	9
Do. B.	87	9
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	84⅛	⅛
Do. Preference	102¼	1½
Do. Daira Sanien	7⅞	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts.	82¼	¾
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts.	105	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4
Hung. Gold Rentes	82⅜	⅞
Italian	95¼	½
Mexican Converted	3⅞	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	14
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜
Portuguese	6½	⅞
Russian 1873	97⅞	8⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	7½	⅛
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	23¼	4½
Group 2	14¼	15¼
Groups 3 and 4	14 13 16	15 16
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	6¼
5 p. c. Defence	96	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	3
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3¼
Virginia Funded	43½	4½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	106¼	7¼
Great Eastern	66¼	½
Great Northern	118	19
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	146½	⅞
Hull and Barnsley	3¼	1¼
Lanc. and York.	118	19
Brighton(Ordinary)	138	40
Do. A.	125	¼
Chatham(Ordinary)	22	¼
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	171⅜	⅝
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	35¼	¾
Met. Consolidated	75	½
Do. Land Stock	71	2
Do. District	34¼	¾
Midland	133⅛	⅜
North British	115⅛	⅜
North Eastern	159⅛	⅜
North Stafford	108	9
South Eastern	128	30
Do. Deferred	105¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	59½	¾
Cen. Pacific Shares	36¼	7¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	75¼	6¼
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	20
Do. Pref.	50	½
Illinois Shares	125½	6½
Lake Shore	99¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	¾
Louis. and Nash	63⅞	4⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	6¼	¾
Do. Nat "A"	6½	2
Miss. Kan. & Texas	15¾	⅝
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110⅜	⅜
New York Ontario	17	¼
Erie Shares	26½	¾
Do. Sec. Mort	101	½
Norfolk & West. Pre	52	½
N. Y. P. & O. 1st Mr	38⅜	⅞
North. Pacific Pref.	53¾	9¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾	6
Phil. and Read. Sh.	34⅝	⅝
Union Pacific Shares	62¼	¾
Wabash Preferred	26⅞	7⅛
Do. Gen. Mort	44⅜	5⅛
Grand Trunk Sh.	12⅜	¼
Do. First Pref.	59	¼
Do. Second Pref.	47¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	23	¾
Do. Guaranteed	67¼	¾
Mexican Ordinary	47	¼
Do First Pref	120½	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79½	¾
Lombardo-Venetian	8½	¾
BANKS.		
Varna 3 per cent	6¼	7
Nitrate Railway	25¾	6¼
Alliance Bank	13	½
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10 13 16	15 16
London and County	86½	7½
Union of London	38	9
London and West.	65½	6½
London Joint Stock	38	9
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	46½	7½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5-16	7-16
Mysore shares	3⅛	¾
Ooregums	1 3 16	5 16
Cape Copper	3⅞	⅛
Namaqua	2⅞	3
Mason and Barry	9¼	½
Rio Tinto	20 5 16	7 16
Montana £1 shares	1½	¾
De Beers	25¾	6
Kimberley Cent.	30¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	41	2
Do. Pref.	68	9
Direct Unit. States	9¼	½
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅜
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	6¼	7
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	210	15
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	18¼	19
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	251	6
East London	195	200
Grand Junction	123	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	257	62
New River, New	343	8
S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161	6
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	254	3
Imp. Continental	205	8
South Metropolitan	315	20
BrushElecLt(£4 pd)	3	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	9¼	½
Guinness and Co.	315	17½
Hotchkiss	9¼	10
Bryant and May	13	¼
Spratt's Patent	10	¼
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19⅜	⅛
Suez Canal	87¼	¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	24	6
London and St. Katharine	38	40

MR. O'BRIEN'S EVIDENCE AT THE RIDLEY INQUEST.

FACTS AND FALSEHOODS ABOUT HIS PRISON TREATMENT.

At the resumed inquest on Dr. Ridley, yesterday, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., said deceased told him he had an uneasy, haunting feeling that everything would end badly, and that every official in Tullamore gaol felt the same. Ridley had declared to witness that he considered his (O'Brien's) treatment monstrous and unjust, and had implied his wish to alter it. The governor and all the officials of the prison seemed to have a superstitious terror of the Prisons Board, and to distrust each other. Ridley told witness that when he ordered Alderman Hooper a mattress, the very next day he received a letter from Dublin calling him over the coals. Witness was convinced it was owing to his published statement to Dr. Moorhead that he was there to-day; otherwise he would have been left naked like Mandeville, who declared that Ridley did not act kindly to him. Witness described the treatment of political prisoners as simply devilish. The reason he resisted donning the prison clothes was because he thought he was in a good position as member of Parliament to test the matter, and if he won no one could be afterwards punished for following his example. Mr. O'Brien said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that it was Dr. Ridley who stole his clothes. Witness further stated that he attributed Dr. Ridley's death to the feeling in his mind that Mr. Mandeville was not so strong as he (Ridley) thought, to a feeling that he would get into trouble with the Prisons Board, and to personal discomfort at the thought that he was in a measure the cause of Mandeville's death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ronan, the witness said that he came out of prison a lighter man. He said this on oath, and he hoped Mr. Balfour would contradict it. It was a falsehood when Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that he had "restored him to his admirers" a two-pounds heavier man. It was a piece of petty deception. He was worse off than the worst wife beater or scoundrel in an English prison. Do you believe you would have been permitted to wear your clothes in an English prison?—I do not believe I would have been allowed to wear them in Ireland were it not for the terror of killing me. Were not those men who took food to you into the prison from outside guilty of corruption?—I venture to say they were far more incapable of corruption than a great many Crown counsel I know. It is falsehood to impute corruption to these men. I am sorry you should have descended to insult the counsel examining you.—I should be sorry to insult anybody; but when the men who saved my life are insulted I feel bound to take their part. I did not consider they were betraying their trust. A prison official exists to do his duty honestly in reference to the punishment of crime, but not to be utilized as an instrument for the degradation of the political opponents of the Government. He had heard of hundreds of men imprisoned under the Crimes Act refusing to wear the prison garb. In examination by Mr. Morphy, Mr. O'Brien declined to say by whom his clothes had been conveyed to him in the prison, or who were the persons who supplied him with food from outside.

The court then adjourned.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU CENSURED FROM THE BENCH.

The liquidators of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Institution Company applied to Mr. Justice Kay in the Chancery Division yesterday for an order against Lord Robert Montagu directing him to return £1,000 alleged to have been paid to him out of the funds of the company. It was alleged that Mr. Malgarini, a director, had paid £1,000 to Lord Robert Montagu, who was a member of the preliminary expenses committee, and that the money had been used for the purchase of shares in the company.

Mr. Justice Kay said that cases of this kind caused him the greatest regret. He could not regard them lightly, and he must deal with them as being very serious. A person with a title, whether it was a courtesy title or not, was eagerly sought after. The public believed that he would act honourably and honestly, and act up to the maxim *noblesse oblige*. It was obvious that persons with a title of honour ought to be not only honest but strictly honourable, but such a transaction as this ought to be publicly condemned. He directed Lord Robert Montagu to repay the £1,000, with interest and costs.

CHARLEY WOOD'S ACTION AGAINST LORD DURHAM.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Walton, in the absence of Sir Charles Russell, appeared in support of an appeal in the libel action Wood *v.* Lord Durham, the object of the appeal being to obtain leave to amend the statement of defence by the addition to the pleadings of a statement that at the time of the publication of the libel the plaintiff was a person of such general reputation that he was not injuriously affected by the publication of the libel. Sir Henry James, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and the Hon. A. Lyttelton appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Henry James said he should strongly oppose the application. The hearing of the arguments was adjourned.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.—HEAVY PENALTY.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday, the trial of five men for smuggling 380 gallons of proof spirit in olive oil drums was concluded. The jury found all the prisoners guilty, and they were each condemned in the penalty of £1,028, being three times the value of the spirits (brandy), and three times the value of the duty payable thereon. Immediate execution was ordered thereon, and the prisoners in default were removed to prison. On leaving the court one of the prisoners called out, "You have sentenced innocent men, all workmen."

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Aug. 5, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

Railways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,768	—
Caledonian	5,299	—
Eastern and Mid.	—	£92
Great Eastern	1,244	—
Great Northern	6,339	—
Great Western	10,840	—
Hull and Barnsley	—	119
Lanc. and Yorkshire	98	—
Manc. and Sheffield	159	—
Metropolitan	983	—
Metropolitn. District	508	—
Midland	19,150	—
North British	1,615	—
North Eastern	—	e,691
North Western	26,901	—
South Eastern	729	—
South Western	4,579	—
Tilbury	—	5,673

Tramways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Belfast	£74	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	—	£226
Bristol	—	426
Calais	—	28
Dublin	—	150
Edinburgh	58	—
Germany	72	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,405	—
Gothenburg	—	18
Hull Street	—	22
London	—	1,260
London Street	—	471
London Southern	—	11
North Metropolitan	—	1,412
Provincial	191	—
Rouen	—	63
Sheffield	—	141
Southampton	—	159
South London	—	437
Wolverhampton	—	34

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." Ask your Grocer for a sample of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA and copy of Testimonials.

THE WALTHAMSTOW MYSTERY.—INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Mr. Lewis, the Essex coroner, yesterday resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Annie Mary French, lately residing at Hudson's Grocery Stores, Markhouse-road, Walthamstow. It will be remembered that William Barber, a chemist's assistant, is now under remand at the Stratford petty sessions, charged with causing the woman's death. Mr. Nichols, solicitor, represented Mr. French, and Mr. Bone appeared for Barber.

The first witness called was Doctor Frederick Blight, who said that on the 21st of July last he was sent for about nine o'clock, and went at once to the chemist's shop, where he found the deceased in the back parlour. He bore out Dr. Thrope's evidence at the preceding inquiry, adding that in his opinion death was due to chloroform. He did not find a bottle of muriate of morphia in the back parlour. Muriate of morphia was sometimes used for the teeth.

Mr. E. H. Hamilton, the owner of the chemist's shop of which Barber was manager, said Barber was in the habit of extracting teeth. Witness had told him not to do so, and had taken away all his tooth-drawing instruments. He was not aware that the deceased had been in the habit of visiting Barber at the shop.

Inspector Craggs said he found the deceased lying on the sofa and attended by Drs. Thropé and Blight. He had the bottles containing the chloroform and carbolic acid given into his charge, also the basin and towel. He sent for Mr. Hamilton, who informed him that Barber had absconded.

Dr. Tidy, the Government analyst, spoke to receiving on the 25th of July six jars containing organs of the deceased, the contents of the stomach, &c. From the contents of the stomach he extracted two-tenths of a grain of morphia. In the bladder and urine he found distinct traces of morphia. He was not able to estimate the quantity. He was of opinion that death resulted from morphia poisoning. He did not think that the deceased could have swallowed any chloroform. He could not say how much morphia had been taken: sometimes one grain would cause death.

The coroner then summed up, and the jury retired. After being in consultation for some time they returned with a verdict to the effect that deceased came by her death through morphia poisoning, but whether taken by herself or given by another there was not sufficient evidence to show.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

It is told that while the late Emperor Frederick was in London for the Queen's Jubilee Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced a noted American doctor to him. After a careful examination of his throat, the Imperial patient, in his usual cheerful manner, inquired, "I suppose an Imperial throat is very much like that of other mortals?" "Well, sir," came the quick reply, "we will try and make it so, at any rate." The then Crown Prince thoroughly appreciated the quick Yankee wit, and, striking his broad chest, said, "But this is all right, is it not?" The Yankee gravely looked the splendid proportions of the illustrious patient up and down, and then deliberately drawled out, "As for the rest, sir, you would make a good American." Fritz's merriment was great, but the German doctors present were aghast at such levity.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

The Channel passenger traffic between Dover and the Continent has grown to extraordinary dimensions this season. An average of sixteen hundred persons per day, or about twelve thousand during the week, are now crossing the English Channel. So exceptional is the traffic that the mid-day expresses occasionally have to run in two parts. It is noticeable that there is a considerable increase this year in the number of foreigners visiting this country. Owing to the growth in the traffic, the London, Chatham, and Dover Company have decided to lay down another steamer, which will be built on the Clyde.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.—The Emperor Frederick has left his memoranda to his wife as her private property, as is proved by his own writing. His diary is now again in the Empress Frederick's possession. Some volumes containing purely military notes have been given to the State archives by her Majesty.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A Roman amphitheatre has been discovered in a cornfield at Deutsch Altenburg, on the Danube. The state of part of the crop indicated a stony subsoil in the form of a circle, and excavations were made, which brought to light the uppermost gallery of an amphitheatre. The perfectly preserved pavement of a Roman road was unearthed in the vicinity.

DISMISSED WITH IGNOMINY.—A singular scene was witnessed at Colchester yesterday, when the volunteers encamped on the Abbey Fields were paraded to witness the "drumming out" of a private of the 3rd Essex Volunteer battalion for neglect of duty and insubordination. The shoulder straps and buttons having been torn off the culprit's uniform, he was marched under escort to the railway station and summarily dismissed.

POISONED BY HEMLOCK.—At an inquest held at Consett yesterday on two little boys named Bernard and Joseph Molloy, who died suddenly on Monday, the medical testimony showed that they had sucked the ends of hemlock stalks, absorbing such a quantity of poison as to result in their death. The doctor stated that hemlock was a very active and dangerous irritant at this season of the year. A verdict of "Poisoned by the juice of hemlock" was returned.

KILLED BY SWALLOWING FALSE TEETH.—A man named Darcy has died at Birmingham from swallowing a set of false teeth in his sleep. He went to the Queen's Hospital the day after he swallowed the teeth, and, all the ordinary methods to remove the obstruction having failed, his throat was cut open and the teeth extracted. For a time he did well, but pleurisy set in as a result of the operation, and he died.

SWEATING AT NEW YORK.—Some distressing testimony was given at New York yesterday before the Congressional Committee on imported labour by several poorly-paid seamstresses, who are worked upon the sweating system, and have to compete with imported labourers, Russians and Poles, who work for two or three dollars a week, and live in a manner which disgusts and kills Americans. The testimony given before this Committee, says a New York correspondent, daily makes a greater impression.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.—The names of the following students of the London School of Medicine for Women appeared in the pass list of the intermediate examination in medicine of the University of London just issued:—Miss Berthon, 1st division; Miss Dove, 2nd division; Miss Tribe, 2nd division; Miss Staley and Miss Pace, excluding physiology. In the Honours List.—Anatomy.—Miss Longbottom, 1st class; Miss Sturge, 2nd class; Miss Benson, 3rd class. Physiology and Histology.—Miss Benson, second class; Miss M'Laren, Miss Madgshon, and Miss Williams, 3rd class. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—Miss Benson, 1st class; Miss Farrer, 2nd class: Miss M'Laren, 3rd class.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPEAKING at the Mansion House last night, Lord Salisbury referred briefly to domestic legislation and to the state of Ireland. On the former subject he said:—

"IF."

"My right hon. Mr. Ritchie has descended to the earth bearing a splendid triumph in his hand; and I may be allowed, although I know I touch on delicate subjects, to say that not the least among the pleasures which his success has given me is the feeling that if this settlement is final, as I believe it will be, we have solved the problem, the difficult problem, of the government of this metropolis without doing any substantial injury to the long descended and valuable privileges which the Corporation which you, my Lord Mayor, so worthily represent have long exercised. On the contrary, I venture to prophesy that under the new state of things the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London will be, if it is possible, even a greater factor in our political affairs, a more splendid figure in the eyes of all foreign nations, than they have been up to this time."

"IF AND IF."

Turning to Ireland, he said: "Within one short year, from the 1st of July last year to the 1st of July in the present year, the number of those who were subjected to that atrocious system which has been named boycotting was diminished from 4,800 to 1,300. The diseases of nations are not cured in a day, but this commencement of progress gives a fair hope for the future. If the government of Ireland is administered with the same judgment and the same firmness which distinguish those in whose hands it now lies, if that can only last for a few years, liberty will again become complete, contracts will again become sacred, and prosperity will return to Ireland."

"PEACE"—WITH MORE CONFIDENCE THAN EVER BEFORE.

The chief interest in his speech centres, however, in his reference to foreign affairs:—"My lords and gentlemen, on this occasion you usually expect that the Minister who responds to this toast will give you his impression with respect to the existing condition of foreign affairs. I am happy to say that, on the whole, tranquillity prevails, and, though I am far from venturing to prophesy, and though I would not presume to forecast in what direction popular passion or popular feeling may drive the vast forces of nations, I think I may say, with more confidence than I have ever before said it in this hall, that the object of all the rulers of the world is to secure uninterrupted peace."

IN EGYPT WE SHALL REMAIN TILL WE ARE SATISFIED.

"Let me say one or two words about subjects which have occupied us in past years; and from the standpoint of the present it is difficult to imagine how much of confusion and of danger were associated in the past with the names of Egypt and Bulgaria. At present in Egypt everything is going on up to and beyond the utmost wishes that we could have formed. There are still dangers on the frontier; they are not dangers that we fear, but they are dangers that should remind us not to abate the precautions that we have taken. Internally, the financial difficulty which at one time seemed almost insuperable, has, thanks mainly to the ability of Sir E. Vincent and those who work under him, been entirely surmounted, and Egypt is among the solvent Powers of the world. These things are very cheering. They do not alter in the least degree the point of view from which we contemplate our Egyptian policy. To us it is not annexation of territory that is desirable; all we wish is that there should be an Egypt self-sustaining, strong enough to master internal disorder or to repel an external foe. Until we can be satisfied that that state of things exists we shall remain to assist Egypt; the moment we are satisfied that it exists we shall gladly relieve ourselves from an unnecessary burden."

BULGARIA, HANDS OFF ALL ROUND—AND SO SAY ALL OF US.

"With respect to Bulgaria, all, so far as external appearances go, tends to future tranquillity and peace. I think we may venture to hope that a conviction is stealing over the minds of the principal statesmen of Europe that the best thing to do with Bulgaria is to leave it alone, to leave it to its own development, to leave it to the decision of its own inhabitants, to leave it to the path which they who have shown such high character, such great courage, who have shown themselves worthy to be the foundation of a great nation, shall choose as the path best fitted for their own national destiny and prosperity. I believe that such a course will best suit all the nations of Europe. Undoubtedly it will suit England, which desires nothing except the freedom and independence of the Bulgarian people. I believe it will suit Germany, who has constantly professed that the matter is one of indifference to her. It will suit Austria, who desires the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. And I believe that, well considered, it will suit Russia, whose one pre-occupation it is not to be false to the gallantry of her soldiers who have shed their blood like water in securing the freedom of Bulgaria. But it seems to me that if Bulgaria becomes prosperous and contented that will be the highest satisfaction Russian aspirations should seek, that the memory of those splendid deeds of valour which will for ever adorn the annals of Russia will be best satisfied in the judgment of posterity if it can be said that upon that valour as upon a foundation was built up the superstructure of a tranquil, happy, contented, and progressive nation."

THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY—PAST AND PRESENT.

"You will ask me what are the prospects of peace and how have they been affected by the recent action of the rulers of great States. The interview that has taken place between the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia has excited deep interest and created much speculation. I cannot mention it without remembering how much of sorrow, of deep tragic misery, the words 'the Emperor of Germany' during the last twelve months have included. I cannot but remember that since last we met in this hall there has passed away the noblest, the most cultivated, the gentlest spirit that ever adorned a throne. I cannot but remember that he was united in the deep bonds of indissoluble affection with the daughter of our own Sovereign, and perhaps he derived from her those high, noble, philanthropic, liberal sentiments which distinguished in the view of all mankind the late Emperor of Germany and his Empress. My lords and gentlemen, the thought of that great man and of his consort is full of hope for the future, because we cannot but recognize that the present Emperor of Germany succeeds to a destiny of colossal magnitude and to responsibilities which are fearful to think upon, fortified by the gifts which have descended from a splendid ancestry, whether you look upon its German or its English side. In all that is good in him we have a right to claim at least half for the English blood from which he has come, and we have every reason to believe that he will honour both his German and his English ancestry by the course that he will pursue. At the first outset of his reign he has shown his deep sense, not only of the value of peace to mankind but of its special value to that splendid but freshly compacted empire to which peace is an absolute necessity, and which, without peace, places upon the hazard all the splendid results that it has won."

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE! JUST WHAT I LONGED FOR.

"I confess I looked with some astonishment at the sinister anticipations which I saw were connected with the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and of Germany. To me the teaching of events seems to point in the opposite direction. I believe there is nothing more to be desired for the world than that the policy of Russia should become more and more parallel to the policy of Germany. Germany is a State which, like England, has won all it can do upon the fearful hazard of conflict, and which only desires that its people may be allowed to pursue their own moral and industrial development upon the basis of the territorial arrangement which exists. That is the spirit which animates and which must animate—as long as it is ruled by sensible, I had almost said by sane, men—the Emperor of Germany."

THE TZAR AS HEAD OF THE TRUE LEAGUE OF PEACE.

"The more the Emperor of Russia is brought by converse into the same views, the better for the peace of mankind; and I am convinced that the approximation which has taken place between the Emperors of Germany and Russia will give strength to the Emperor of Russia, who has shown himself through his whole reign not only to be a single, straightforward, honest man, but deeply devoted to the interests of peace, to impose and recommend that policy to his people and form a great league of peace which no disturbing Powers shall be able to affect. And remember that peace between Russia and Germany means peace to Austria too, peace in all these countries—and the maintenance of the existing state of things is an imperative necessity to Austria—peace and tranquillity upon these shores, which, by reason of our maritime interests, must always be a matter of deep concern to England. Therefore it is, my lords and gentlemen, that I think all that has taken place in Europe recently, so far as it is given to us to judge, and without assuming unduly to forecast the future—all that has taken place seems to me to make for peace: and towards peace the efforts of England will be always directed, because we are convinced that in peace well sustained, continuous, and certain are the germs of prosperity, freedom, and progress."

A MATCHGIRLS' DRAWING-ROOM.

ANY one who has wandered at nightfall along Mile-end-road, Devons-road, and other thoroughfares in the Bow and Bromley districts, will have noticed the large numbers of young girls who stroll along, in parties of from two to ten, or twelve, laughing, joking, romping, with each other and the passers by. Go into the Paragon, the Foresters' Hall, the "Brit," the Pavilion Theatre, and there will be seen others, who have found friends ready to stand treat, and who laugh and shout and drink, delighting in the change from the monotony of their everyday lives. The cheap theatre or music-hall, or the penny gaff, such are the only alternatives to the street offered by society to these rough daughters of the people, and little blame to them if from such amusements they draw little of refinement or of grace. That despite their surroundings many of them are gentle of manner and pure of speech is one of those facts which come with all the pleasure of surprise; and that beneath rough exterior, and even rowdiness, very many—indeed, most—are warm and leal of heart, those who know them best will be most ready to aver.

Of these girls, brilliant as to hat if dubious as to boots, a great number belong to the matchmaking industry, and to say matchmaking in East London is to say Bryant and May. Much public attention has lately been drawn to them, much public interest shown in them. Are the attention and the interest to die away, leaving the girls much where they were before, save for the improvements in their position in the factories won by them in the late strike? If the interest is real and helpful, it can easily translate itself into permanent good; for a union has been formed, which has already been joined by over 550 girls, and this union is houseless, save for temporary shelter given it in the registration rooms of the Liberal candidate at Stepney.

Now, this union wants a home; it needs a house in which there can be an office for the transaction of union business; a library, whither girls studiously inclined can retreat to sit and read in quiet; a workroom, where conveniences for needlework not to be found in crowded homes may have a place. No house of ordinary size will have a room large enough for a general sitting-room, for a drawing-room for seven or eight hundred girls. This will have to be built, and may easily be erected if a house is chosen with a garden at the back. It will want a piano, tables for papers, for games, for light literature; so that it may offer a bright, home-like refuge to these girls, who now have no real homes, no playground save the streets. It is not proposed to build an "institution," with stern and rigid discipline and enforcement of prim behaviour; but to open a home, filled with the genial atmosphere of cordial comradeship and self-respecting freedom.

Who will help to make the fair picture a reality? Some of the shareholders in Bryant and May are very wealthy men, who would not miss a hundred pounds, and who ought to gladly welcome the chance of aiding consciously where they have unconsciously wronged. A thousand pounds—a tithe of the money wasted on a great ball—would enable the union to open the doors of its home ere winter comes to add its rigours to the sufferings of the poor, and none would enjoy their own Christmas less for the knowledge that in East London it was being enjoyed more happily and more purely than ever before by hundreds of hard-working and badly-paid girls.

ANNIE BESANT,
34, *Bouverie-street, E.C.* Secretary of the Union of Women Match Makers.

In the City.

Our Foreign Trade for July.

The Board of Trade returns for July confirm the indications which are to be observed elsewhere that the trade of the country is improving. The imports are 6 and exports 8¼ per cent. better than in July of last year. Since June, 1887, when the Jubilee celebrations interfered with trade, there has been a consistent increase every month. The figures for July are as follows:—

Imports.....	£30,706,000	Increase £1,748,000, or 6	per cent.
Exports.....	20,762,000	,, 1,580,000, or 8¼	,,
Re-exports...	6,511,000	,, 969,700, or 17½	,,

Among the imports there is a reduction in tobacco, oils, wool, and jute. We have taken about three-quarters of a million worth less of wool than in July, 1887, but the deliveries in the latter month seem to have been abnormal. Had it not been for an increase in the amount of raw cotton delivered the decline under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures would have been very heavy. The import of wheat has been less in value by over a quarter of a million, but that is counterbalanced by the greater quantities of flour and other cereals. Russia has enormously increased her exports of wheat, sending us £682,000 worth, or rather more than the United States. The latter of course, has in addition its flour exports which exceeded half a million in value. The larger quantities of copper imported tell upon the metals. 10,500 tons is the increased quantity, and £457,000 the greater value of the month's imports of copper. Coming to the exports, we appear also to have shipped more copper to the value of £280,000, the bulk of which went to France. We have exported less iron in quantity, but the value is greater. Of hardware and cutlery and machinery, especially steam-engines, we have sent away more, Russia, Germany, Italy, the Argentine, and the East Indies having proved good customers. The Argentine has also taken railroad iron to a large extent, while the shipments to the United States have fallen to an insignificant amount. For tin plates and sheets, however, the States have been larger customers than ever. Textile manufactures show considerable fluctuations, woollen and worsted fabrics showing decreases, but in the gross they mark an advance of half a million. China and Hong Kong have bought considerably more cotton piece goods, as has also Bombay and Australasia, while the only serious decrease is in the amount sent to Egypt. The figures for the seven months are:—

Imports.....£220,398,000	Increase...£12,650,000, or 6	per cent.
Exports ... 133,440,000	,, ... 9,952,000, or 8	,,
Re-exports 38,586,000	,, ... 2,885,000, or 8	,,
£392,424,000	£25,497,000	7 per cent.

The bullion and specie account shows imports of gold and silver for the seven months to the extent of £11,162,000 and exports to £10,258,000.

The Select Committee on the Deccan Concession.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company have been much more guarded in their language than the shareholders who stormed at the meeting on Tuesday, and yet they make it abundantly clear that both the State of Hyderabad and those who bought the shares have been deceived. Abdul Huk, as it has been apparent for some time, was the arch offender, as he betrayed the interests of the Nizam, whose servant he was. Against the officials of the Indian Government nothing can be said further than that they were careless, no corruption being either shown or alleged. With respect to the concessionaires, having obtained a loosely-drawn concession with the complicity of the Nizam's agent, they very adroitly made use of the Stock Exchange to dispose of the shares allotted to themselves, and pocketed gains which were never intended for them. Of the 85,000 shares issued as fully paid, about 55,000 were sold to the public. Mr. Watson, who obtained a fourth of these 85,000 had realized at the time he gave his evidence £209,300 (less £20,829 brokerage and commission), and he still retained 5,559 shares, besides having given away many. No application for a settlement or quotation was made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and no prospectus of the company was issued. The method adopted by the sellers was apparently not to place before the public specific information, but to "stimulate interest by affording hints and glimpses of the magnitude of the enterprise." A printed memorandum regarding the company contained a description of the scheme very favourably coloured. "It will be observed by reference to this memorandum that no statement is made in it which would convey to the public that the 85,000 shares had been passed to the concessionaires under the circumstances mentioned above." On the facts the committee observe:—

The history of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company shows that the concession has, in fact, proved highly lucrative to the concessionaries. They have appropriated to themselves and dealt with £850,000 of the capital of the Company, but the question remains how the 85,000 shares out of the total of 100,000 shares have passed into the hands of the concessionaires. The Committee consider that no such deficiency in the remuneration received by the concessionaires for their services in promoting the railway company existed as to entitle them to obtain the mining concession. The Committee desire to abstain from expressing any opinion on the legal rights or liabilities of the Nizam, the concessionaires, the company, or individual shareholders. But the Committee are of opinion that the concessionaires have used the concession for the purpose of realizing great gains not intended to be conferred on them, and that this has been done to the injury of the State from which they obtained the concession, with the assistance of their partner, Abdul Huk.

The Committee point out the serious risks to the interests of native States which attend the direct access of London speculators to native Ministers.

It is apparent that if more effective and direct British assistance and advice had been given to the Government of Hyderabad the events that have occurred could not have taken place. It appears to the Committee that so long as the Government of India interferes with the proceedings of a Native State in business matters, such as granting an important concession, great care should be taken to fully fulfil the responsibility thus assumed; and that there will be considerable difficulty in discharging such duty by the Indian Government if the communications between the Government of the Native State and speculators be allowed to be of a direct character.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Sole Authorized Version—Mr. Mansfield's original creation. Dramatized by kind permission of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, DAVID GARRICK. 375th Performance and Last Two Nights of the Season. Preceded by, at 8.15, WHY WOMEN WEEP. Doors open 7.45.
N.B.—BETSY, the celebrated Criterion Comedy, will be reproduced, with the original cast, on SATURDAY NEXT, 11th inst.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 146th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by Robert Buchanan, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. Byatt. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Buist, F. Gillmore, F. Grove, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Hornfrey, Arnold, McNeill, Harrison, Maunders, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open 10 till 6.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE.—Special Season under her direction.
EVERY EVENING at 8, the new Four-Act Play MARINA, by John Coleman. Marina, Miss Eyre; other characters by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Box Office open 10 till 6 daily. "SHE" is in preparation. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene C Stafford; Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 145th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 82nd Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' (late the Prince's) THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (685th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Christian, F. Emney, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, Fratelli Prandi's MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," arranged and produced under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air if fine, Centre Transept if Wet. The *Times* says:—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice Messrs. R. Barrington, R. Temple, J. Wilkinson, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames C. Ulmar, M. Christie, A. Cole, and S. Grey.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Gertrude Goetze, and Miss Lottie Venne. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by Jerome K. Jerome.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE

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SEASON 1888.
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When the following artistes will appear:—Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. CHARLES BANKS, and Mr. BARRINGTON FOOTE. Mr. CARRODUS (Solo Violin), Mr. J. RADCLIFF (Solo Flute), Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet).
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In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to OPEN the DOORS each day at 9 A.M., and close at 11 P.M.
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THE HORSE SHOW.
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THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
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POST OFFICE PARALLELS.

It is well known (says *Truth*), that English merchants have been driven to send their correspondence, parcels, and patterns in vast quantities to be posted in Belgium. A correspondent sends me a calculation showing that a Belgian firm sending out per month 1,500 each of letters, post-cards, patterns, and newspapers to India, China, and the East, and the same number to various Western Postal Union countries, could save £600 a year as compared with a firm posting to the same amount in England to the same countries. Again, here is the cost of telegraphing twenty words to various European countries from England and Belgium respectively:—

To	From England. s.	d.	From Belgium. s.	d.
France	4	2	1	8
Germany	5	0	2	1
Luxemburg	5	0	0	10
Denmark	6	8	3	4
Switzerland	5	10	3	4
Italy	7	6	4	2
Malta (N. B., British possession)	11	8	7	6
Russia and the Caucasus	10	10	7	6
Greece	12	6	10	0

THE EDUCATION OF A PRINCE.

"The greatest care," says a writer in *Galignani*, "has been taken in the education of the Royal children in Greece. The Crown Prince, a tall, handsome young man of nineteen, unites great strength of character and will to a very amiable disposition, which gives a charm to his person, and causes him to be adored by the people, who place in him all their hopes for the future greatness of their country, and see in him the future Emperor of Constantinople. He is a hard student, and learns well what he takes up. His professors were never able to teach him enough, and he has so much *amour propre* that he would always learn more than the set task, saying that he had so many things to acquire in order to become a good King that he had no time to lose. In a sham fight in which he took part the military cadets were ordered to take by storm a hill, which was supposed to be occupied by the enemy. The Crown Prince, although much the youngest, did his best to arrive the first, remarking that it is always the duty of a Prince to lead the way. He has since become a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the line, and for a few months he was sent by the King to Germany to complete his education. Here, also, he soon became a great favourite with everybody, and especially with the old Emperor William, who, with his own hands, decorated him with the grand cross of the Black Eagle, a distinction generally reserved to elder Princes. The suite of the Crown Prince is composed of a *maréchal de la cour*, who was formerly director of the education of the Princes, and an aide-de-camp. The first, Mr. Lüders, a German, is a frank and jovial man, who is, at the same time, studious and very learned. He first came to Athens as a diplomat, representing the German Empire at this capital. Later on he was made Director of the German Archæological School in Athens, and a short time afterwards the King requested him to superintend the education of the Royal Princes. Certainly no better choice could have been made. He imparted to the Princes a high idea of duty, and gave a manly turn to their character. He chose the best of masters for them, and trained them to excel in all physical exercises. They are, consequently, excellent riders, and, at the same time, speak English, French, German, Russian, and Danish as fluently as their own language."

A SPANISH VIEW OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The following is from the correspondence of the *Epoca*, the chief Conservative paper of Madrid:—"The intervention of the police in the agitations caused by the meetings in Trafalgar-square and Hyde Park has destroyed much of the prestige of this body, which formerly was the pride and admiration of Londoners. The violence with which the policemen have had to fulfil their duty in dispersing tumultuous assemblies has alienated sympathies from them, although one does not understand how they could have acted in any other way with a multitude which received them with sticks and stones. The fact is that the question is being discussed whether it would not be best to modify the organization of the police of the capital, and make it dependent on the municipal authorities, as is the case in Birmingham and Glasgow, cities which formerly were much disturbed by strikes, and which now enjoy an Octavian peace even during the elections."

A GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLISH MUSIC.

The *Berliner Tagblatt* refers to English musical art in the following terms:—"When we read of the efforts repeated from time to time to create a 'National Opera' in England, we are reminded of those lines from Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans,' which run:—

> How! Can I summon armies from the earth?
> Or grow a cornfield on my open palm.

Except the interesting compositions of the Scotchman Wallace, the Irishman Balfe, and later the Irishman Sullivan in the branch of comic opera, nothing has seen the light of the world but a deluge of so-called 'English ballads,' which, according to a London correspondent, are produced in shovelfuls at concerts, and are all of such a melancholy text and tone that after a martyrdom of several hours the first thought of the nervously imaginative is not of the god of music but of the family doctor. The Englishman pays the highest terms for

foreign virtuosi, but has not yet a single native to show who would be awarded the class 'Selecta' by the examiners either on the Seine, the Spree, or the Danube. It is with a certain melancholy sympathy that we read that under the auspices of the London City King, the Lord Mayor, a meeting of the friends of music passed unanimously the following resolution: 'It is desirable that an institution be established for the development and intelligent cultivation of operatic art, and with that object in view that a finance committee be nominated, to report within a month.' From this to a newspaper advertisement such as the following would be but a step: 'Wanted, talented persons who feel within them the germ of a Mozart, a Spohr, a Donizetti, or a Wagner.'"

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

The way in which the sacred relics at Aachen were stored away after their recent exposure in the cathedral is as characteristic as the "adoration" itself. The following account is a translation from an article which is published *au grand sérieux* in a prominent part of the Roman Catholic *Germania*. The relics were first wrapped in silk wrappers, the gown of the Mother of God being enveloped in white, the swaddling clothes of Christ in yellow, his loin-cloth in dark red, and the cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was carried in pale pink silk. After this each relic was wrapped up in a cloth richly embroidered with real pearls, the four cloths being presents which in 1629 the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugènie of Spain offered at the sacred shrines. Next each relic was put into a special pocket closed with buttons, another cloth was wrapped round them, and a cover of tissue paper, the colour of which corresponded to that of the silk wrappers. Each parcel was then tied up with silk ribbons, the ends of which were sealed with the great seal of the relics. Then a torch-light procession accompanied them to the Hungarian chapel, and they were deposited in the large "Mary's shrine." The iron lid was screwed on, the padlock filled with lead, and the key to it was crushed to powder before the eyes of the spectators. A Te Deum was sung, and the solemn procession returned to the upper regions to sign a paper, in which it was stated that the real relics had once again been enclosed in the secret parts of the minster.

NOVEL ATTEMPT TO HATCH YOUNG STURGEON.

The hatching-out of young sturgeon, which the United States Fish Commissioners are now trying to do in the Delaware river, is not so successful as the authorities would like to have it. It has become necessary for something to be done, as the industry is going into decline. The fishing of sturgeon has become exceedingly valuable, and the manufacture of caviar from sturgeon roe, extensively used as food in Europe and the United States, has attained to an enormous growth. The sturgeon fisheries are scattered along the entire Atlantic coast, but the principal point is in the Delaware Bay. Here nearly half a million dollars is invested in nets, boats, arks, and the fertilizing factories. The same treatment used for the hatching of shad eggs will not do for sturgeon, owing to the glutinous material which covers the roe. The eggs are now spread out on frames and a current of water forced about them, so as to separate them without injury. So far, however, there has been more failure than success. Several hundred thousand eggs have been handled, but only a few sturgeon been secured.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

BARCZINSKY, ARMIGER. "A Shadowy Partner; or, The Devil among the Stock-brokers." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A novelette in one volume at a shilling. Pp. 179.]

FOSTER, The Rev. J. P. "Fancy Fair Religion; or, The World converting itself." (Swan Sonnenschein. 1s.) ["Much that goes on amongst professedly Christian people . . . is not only contrary to such profession, but subversive also of public morality."—Author's Preface.]

GLEICHEN, Count. "With the Camel Corps up the Nile." (Chapman and Hall.) [A second edition. Pp. 320, buckram. Illustrations by the author.]

JACKSON, FRANK G. "Lessons on Decorative Design." (Chapman and Hall.) [The object of this work, as set out by the author, is "to assist young students in their early decorative attempts by showing them the constructive origin of ornamentation, and to place before them such guiding principles and orderly methods as are found to underlie all true decoration of every kind." Pp. 173, cloth.]

MAGEE, The Right Rev. W. C., D.D. "Sermons." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [Sermons on the Creeds and on the Church's Catechism, printed from reporter's notes; forming a volume of the Contemporary Pulpit Library. Pp. 788.]

MULLER, F. MAX. "The Science of Thought." (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.) [Three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, London, during the month of March, 1887, together with some resultant correspondence. Pp. 95, cloth, 2s. 6d.]

RICKABY, JOSEPH, S. J. "Moral Philosophy; or, Ethics and Natural Law." (Longmans. 5s.) [One of a series of "Manuals of Catholic Philosophy," described by the author as "a course of Moral Philosophy in English, written with studious regard to the mind of the Catholic Church, and to the teaching of St. Thomas." Pp. 376, cloth.]

REED, Sir EDWARD J., M.P., and EDWARD SIMPSON. "Modern Ships of War." (Sampson Low.) [A popularly written and handsomely illustrated description of the navies of the great Powers of Europe and that of the United States. 4to, pp. 284. 10s. 6d.]

STEBBING, GRACE. "A Will made in Haste." (Jarrold and Sons.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 321.]

"THE NEW LIBRARY EDITION OF KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL SHAKSPERE." (Virtue and Co.) [This revised reissue has now reached the Historical plays. Vol I. contains "King John," "King Richard II.," the two parts of "King Henry IV.," and "King Henry V." Introductions, notes, and illustrations. 4to. Pp. 390.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

British Medical Association, Glasgow.
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Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish Exhibition, Olympia, from 9.

TO-MORROW.

British Medical Association, Glasgow.
British Chess Association, at Bradford.
Balloon Society.—Mr. L. Appleton on the Channel Tunnel Scheme, St. James's Hall, 8.

Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Lincoln's-inn Gardens, from 6.30; Fire Rescue, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

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,, 13	9 10 ,,	9 20 ,,	7 40 ,,
,, 14	9 10 ,,	9 20 ,,	7 40 ,,

FIXED SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 P.M., and London Bridge 8.0 P.M., every weekday and Sunday.
FARES.—London to Paris and back—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for return within One Month.....	£2 17 0	£2 1 0
Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 32*s.*		

A spacious and commodious Station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort.
The *Brittany*, *Normandy*, *Paris*, and *Rouen*, Splendid Fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
A Pullman Drawing Room Car will be run in the Special Day Tidal Train each way between Victoria and Newhaven.

FOR full particulars see Time Book, Tourist Programme, and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.
(By Order) A. Sarle,
Secretary and General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS.

THE EAST COAST "EXPRESS" ROUTE.

LONDON to EDINBURGH in 8 HOURS.

Until the end of August a SPECIAL 1, 2, 3 class EXPRESS TRAIN will, on week days, leave LONDON (King's-cross) at 10 A.M., and arrive in EDINBURGH at 6 P.M.

H. Oakley, General Manager, G.N.R.
H. Tennant, General Manager, N.E.R.
August, 1888.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
LIGURIA	4,988	4,200	Aug. 17
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,600	Aug. 31
IBERIA	4,702	4,300	Sept. 14
ORMUZ	6,116	8,000	Sept. 28
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TO GERMANY,
by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.
The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London first saloon, £3 15*s.*; second saloon, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*; Return tickets, £4 15*s.* 6*d.*, and £3 15*s.* respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE of first class Passenger Steamers sail from CARRON and LONDON and CONTINENTAL STEAM WHARVES, 87-93, Lower East Smithfield, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for GRANGEMOUTH. Returning from Grangemouth Every Tuesday and Saturday. Average passage 30 hours. Trains run alongside the steamers at Grangemouth.
The best and cheapest route to the Glasgow Exhibition. First Cabin and 3rd class rail return, including admission, 37*s.* Through bookings to Oban and the Highlands, and circular tours round Land's End, &c.
For particulars as to fares, berths, and all other information, apply to John Smither and Son (Limited), 65, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Gibbons and Company, 11, Pall-mall, S.W.; Newcomb and Son, 6, Water-lane, E.C.; and Carron Company's Wharves, Lower East Smithfield, E.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and LIGHTING.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT to GENTLEMEN'S SONS.—The London College of Electrical Engineering is now laying down an important Public Installation of Electric Lighting (both Arc and Incandescent), in which the students will have the advantage of carrying out the whole of the practical work and afterwards of attending to the maintenance. The number of Students will be strictly limited, and an early application should be addressed to the Principal.—The London College of Electrical Engineering, Nos. 9, 10, and 7, Railway approach, London Bridge, S.E. Established 1872.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, New Bond-street.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, 14*s.* per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6*s.* per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S SEASIDE and TOURISTS' TELESCOPES.
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES
For Deer-stalking, Yachting, and Military Service.
Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Branches: 45, Cornhill; 122, Regent-street; and Crystal Palace.
New illustrated price lists free.

FURNISH on NORMAN and STACEY'S Instalment System, from wholesale firms. No deposit. 1, 2, or 3 years' credit, with option of purchase at any time. Strictly private. Free delivery.—Offices, 79, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 121, Pall-mall, S.W.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; free on 3 stamps extra.—J. Touzeau Saunders, 210, Oxford-street.

An Amalgamation of several high-class and old-established Dairy Businesses, yielding profits (from present trade) equal to a Dividend of 14 per cent. on the Share Capital, as certified by Chartered Accountants.

THE LONDON DAIRY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883, which limit the liability of each Subscriber to the amount of the Share or Shares subscribed for.

Share Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.

ISSUE of 16,000 SHARES, offered for Subscription at par, payable £1 per Share on Application, £1 10s. on Allotment, £1 10s. on August 30, and the balance as required at one month's notice.

In addition to the above Issue of Shares, £20,000 in SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES, of £20 each, are also offered for Subscription at Par, payable £5 per Debenture on Application, £5 on Allotment, and the balance in one month after Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel A. E. Ross, 27, Nicholas-lane, E.C., Director of the Pure-bred Welsh Dairy Company (Limited).
John H. West, Esq., Surbiton (of Messrs. Gambles and West, Dairymen, Surbiton).
H. H. Gambles, Esq., Streatham, S.W. (Director of the Alliance Dairy Company, Limited).
Sir John Morris, Knight, J.P., Bycullah Park, Enfield (Director of the Shrewsbury and Talbot (S.T.) Cab and Noiseless Tyre Company, Limited).
J. Bailey Hick, Esq., Scarborough (Director of the Great Northern Brick, Tile, and Sanitary Pipe Company, Limited).
James Whitehouse Griffin, Esq., Towersey Manor, Bucks (Life Member of the British Dairy Farmers' Association).

BANKERS.—Messrs. Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, and Co., 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Thomas and Hick, 18, Walbrook, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co., 5, Moorgate-street, E.C.
BROKER.—James W. Weight, Esq., 2, Copthall-buildings, and Stock Exchange, E.C.
ANALYSTS.—Professor T. Redwood, Ph.D., F.C.S.; F.I.C. (Analyst to the County of Middlesex, &c.), and T. Horne Redwood, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C., 2, Fisher-street, Red Lion-square, W.C.
SECRETARY.—C. F. Richardson, Esq.
Offices (pro tem.)—4, Tokenhouse-buildings; Bank, E.C.

THE LONDON DAIRY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Messrs Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, and Co. will receive subscriptions for this Company, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on, under one management, several well-known and high-class Dairy Businesses, situated in the best quarters of the several divisions of the metropolis. These businesses, nearly all of which have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, have a very large trade, which, from their situation and connections, admits of considerable extension by the application of additional capital. An issue of capital was made before Easter, when a sufficient amount of Shares and Debentures was subscribed to enable the Company to conduct a highly remunerative business. But as the full issue had not been taken up it was impossible to carry out in its entirety the original purchase contract. And, in consequence, in order to avoid the legal complications which might have ensued, the Board (as then constituted) resolved not to proceed upon the necessary modifications of the contract which were proposed, but to return all the subscriptions in full, which was accordingly done. In arranging the present purchase contract, the Directors have, by maturing the plan, obtained still more advantageous terms for the Company, and with the fullest confidence they recommend the undertaking to investors.

The amalgamation of the various businesses intended to be taken over will enable this Company to rank as one of the largest Dairy Companies now in operation.

It is well known that there is no description of business that yields larger and more steady profits than that of supplying Milk to the Public, when such business is confined to the purchase of milk from the farmers and its distribution among consumers. More than one Dairy Company has expended large sums in farming and breeding cattle of a special milk strain; but the Directors of this Company propose to restrict its operations to the safer and more profitable business of supplying Milk and other Dairy Produce.

Although the Company will commence with large established trade and an assured profit income, an important feature of the undertaking consists in the fact that the returns may be expected to increase greatly year by year. By the amalgamation, considerable economy will be effected in the management of the various branches, and also in the purchase of the Milk and its efficient distribution at the various depots. A large Company, such as this, is in a position to make more advantageous contracts than is possible in the case of private Dairymen; and it will own well-fitted Dairies, containing steam separators, coolers, churns, and the most recent appliances for supplying its branches with cream, butter, &c.

THE LONDON DAIRY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

The public are now becoming aware of the many advantages of dealing with large Dairy Businesses, for they alone can adopt means to render their supply of Milk absolutely pure and free from all contaminations, a recognized fact of vast and vital importance to the community. Mr. A. Winter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., the Medical Officer of Health for Marylebone, in a Report recently published, states:—"I have always insisted that, if we are to drink milk at all, the supply must be managed by large companies." With the view of affording consumers every guarantee as to the purity of the Milk vended by the Company, the Directors have secured the services, as their Milk Analysts, of experts of undisputed authority, Professor Redwood and Son, public analysts.

Dairy Businesses, when properly managed, have experienced an annually increasing volume of trade and profits, and the Directors feel fully satisfied that this Company will form no exception, and that its Shares will be of quite equal value. In the case of Welford and Co. (Limited) the dividend for 1884 was 10 per cent.; 1885, 11 per cent.; 1886, 14 per cent.: the dividend declared for 1887 was at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, and the present price of the £1 Shares on the London Stock Exchange is £2 10s.—that is, 150 per cent. premium. The Belgravia Dairy Company's Shares are quoted at 25 to 50 per cent. premium; and the Alliance Dairy Company earned 13½ per cent. profits in 1887.

CERTIFIED PRESENT PROFITS AND DIVIDEND.

The books and accounts of the several businesses to be acquired have been respectively examined by three firms of eminent Chartered Accountants (Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co., of 5, Moorgate-street, E.C.; Messrs. James and Edwards, of 66, Coleman-street, E.C.; and Messrs. Seear, Hasluck, and Co., of 23, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., and Paris), who certify that the net profit earned last year amounted to £12,585. Without taking into account any increase whatsoever of the business, this profit will provide for the interest on the Debentures and a dividend of 14 per cent. on the Share Capital required to be paid up to complete the purchase of the several concerns, including a sufficient amount of Working Capital.

The well-known Dairy Agents and Auctioneers, Messrs. Offin and Panther Taylor, report to the Directors as follows:—

"27, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.,
"June 5, 1888.

"To the DIRECTORS of the LONDON DAIRY COMPANY (Limited).

"Gentlemen,—We hereby certify that we are, and have been for many years, well acquainted with the several businesses proposed to be taken over by the Company, and we know them to be, without exception, well placed for trade purposes, old-established, and doing a genuine trade. From the certificates of well-known Chartered Accountants, they show a net profit for the past year of £12,585, viz.:—

Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co.	£6,643
Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. James and Edwards.....	4,820
Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. Seear, Hasluck, and Co.....	1,122
	£12,585

which, after allowing sufficient Working Capital (£7,000), interest on £20,000 Debenture Stock, and expenses of management, show a profit of Fourteen per cent. (14 p. c.)

"We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"OFFIN and PANTHER TAYLOR, Dairy Agents, and Fellows of the Institute of Auctioneers and Surveyors."

THE LONDON DAIRY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

The Purchase Price, which includes the business premises and leases, goodwill, fixtures, fittings and plant, engines, appliances, carts, waggons, horses, &c., has been fixed by the Vendor at £87,346, payable as to two-thirds in cash and one-third in Shares, Debentures, or Cash, at the Directors' option. For these businesses £7,000 has been reserved for Working Capital, which amount is ample, as nearly all the trade is with customers for cash weekly. No Book Debts will be taken over by the Company. The Company reserves the right by contract to take over a less number of businesses from the Vendor, and in such a contingency a proportionate reduction will be made in the Purchase Price.

The businesses will be taken over as going concerns from the 13th day of June, so that profits will accrue to the Shareholders from the date of Allotment of Shares.

In addition to the Shares now offered for Subscription, applications will be received for £20,000 of First Mortgage Debentures, in Debenture Bonds of £20 each, bearing interest at Six per cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, the Interest payable half-yearly, and the Principal repayable in ten years. These Debentures will be a first charge upon all the Property and Assets of the Company.

The Vendor pays all the Preliminary Expenses of the Company, except Brokerage, up to Allotment.

A number of contracts have been entered into—see full Prospectus.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contracts, of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the Certificates and Reports of Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co., Messrs. James and Edwards, Messrs. Seear, Hasluck, and Co., and Messrs. Offin and Panther Taylor, can be inspected at the Company's offices or their Solicitors'.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares or Debentures can be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers, and Secretary.

Should no Allotment be made to an Applicant, the amount paid on Application will be returned in full.

A GOOD PLAN.—£10 and upwards in OPTIONS on STOCKS is often doubled or trebled in a few days. Explanatory book sent free by G. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The profits paid this year in cash by the SUN LIFE OFFICE have been exceptionally large, surpassing those hitherto given, and for which the Society has been so justly noted, and averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium (nearly two premiums), payable in cash.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The above Extraordinary Results prove that a WITH PROFIT POLICY opened with the SUN LIFE OFFICE can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted on favourable terms With and Without Profits.—Obtain and read the New Edition of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY,
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Joint Actuaries.

MILNERS' SAFES.

28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

The HUDDERSFIELD and BARNSLEY UNION BANK (LIMITED), Barnsley, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the undermentioned Share Capital and First Mortgage Debenture Stock. Subscriptions may also be paid to their London agents, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

The LISTS of APPLICATIONS will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 9th day of August, 1888, and will CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1888.

THE BARNSLEY BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Messrs. Paul and Guy Seniors' Oakwell Brewery, Barnsley.)

CAPITAL.

11,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each	£110,000
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each.....	100,000
Four per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock	140,000
	£350,000

payable as follows:—viz., 10s. on application, £4 10s. per share on allotment, and the balance by two instalments at two and four months, or the whole may be paid up on allotment, the Shares ranking for dividend from the dates of payment.

The First Mortgage Debenture Stock (which will be issued in multiples of £5) is payable 5 per cent. on application, and 95 per cent. on allotment, and will be secured as a first charge upon the Freehold, Leasehold, and other property of the Company. Trustees for this purpose will be appointed after allotment. The First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be redeemable at par in ten years.

The 6 per cent. dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly.

The dividends on the Ordinary Shares will be payable yearly, but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of interim dividends.

The 4 per cent. interest on the First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be payable half-yearly, on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Lucas, Esq., The Brewery, Hitchin, Herts.
Edward N. Wroughton, Esq., Aylesbury Brewery, Bucks.
Henry R. Hunt, Esq., Brewery, Stamford.
John Akenhead, Esq., Norfolk Brewery, Sheffield.
*Arthur Senior, Esq., Oakwell Brewery, Barnsley (Managing Director).

* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.

The Huddersfield and Barnsley Union Bank (Limited), Barnsley, and their London Agents. Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Lane, Monro, and Soutter, 31, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Tyas and Son, Barnsley, Yorks.

BROKERS.

London: Messrs. Panmure Gordon, Hill, and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Barnsley: Messrs. Lancaster and Sons, Church-street.
Sheffield: Messrs. F. E. and S. Smith, 1, George-street.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., 44, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—Mr. Edward Leaver.
Temporary London Offices: Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Registered Offices: Oakwell Brewery, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to take over and carry on the well-known and extensive Brewery at Barnsley, known as the Oakwell Brewery, of Messrs. Paul and Guy Senior, together with a large number of Hotels, Public Houses, &c., situate in Barnsley and South Yorkshire.

The Business is old established, and has been successfully carried on by the firm, but with a view to future extensions it is considered desirable to continue its development by means of a Joint Stock Company, with its Stocks and Shares issued to the general public.

The Company will acquire the valuable and extensive Freehold Brewery, including two Malt-kilns, with a supply of excellent water, well adapted for Brewing purposes. Included in the purchase are the Rolling Stock, Horses, Plant, Stock, Trade Advances, Book and other Debts, Materials, and Goodwill. There are over 100 Hotels, Publichouses, and Beerhouses (including 4 off-licences) belonging to or held by the Brewery, of which no less than 70 are Freehold and the remainder Leasehold or yearly tenancies. There are also nearly 200 Freehold Shops, Dwelling Houses, and Cottages included in the purchase, and in addition 12 Hotels, Public Houses, and Beerhouses, whose trade is secured by advances. The above are situate in Barnsley and the surrounding districts of South Yorkshire.

The Brewery is admirably suited for carrying on the trade with efficiency and economy, and attached to it are maltings, offices, cooperages, working sheds, wells, boiler houses, painters' and blacksmiths' shops (thus enabling repairs to be done on the spot), stabling, store rooms, &c.

Besides the trade which is done with the houses belonging to or tied to the Brewery, and which include many of the most popular and best houses in the district, the Brewery does an extensive and valuable general business.

The Dearne and Dove Canal runs through the Brewery Premises. A branch line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway runs to the Brewery, giving connection with the various railway systems of the district. The advantages of these competing means of transit is at once apparent.

The books of the Brewery have been examined on behalf of the Company, for the three years ending April 7th, 1888, by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., of 44, Gresham-street, London, E.C., the average net profits, including present net rentals, giving a total of £22,743 11s. 2d. per annum.

As a number of Licensed Houses have been purchased during the past year (which are included in the purchase), it is anticipated that the net profits in the future will considerably exceed the average of the profits for the past three years.

It is proposed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the "tied houses," which are very judiciously distributed, and the large connection attached to the Brewery to thoroughly develop the Wine, Spirit and Bottling Department in conjunction therewith, only a portion of the houses being now supplied by the firm with Wine and Spirits. The extension of this department to the whole of the tied fully-licensed houses should yield large additional profits.

The Directors are satisfied that there is ample scope for a further large and profitable development of the business, but without taking into account the advantages to be gained by such extensions, the Directors confidently anticipate that the dividends receivable by the holders of Ordinary Shares will, from the outset, be highly satisfactory, while the sound nature of the Debenture Stock and Preference Shares must be apparent to investors.

The success which has attended the conversion of private breweries into Joint Stock Companies is well known, and there is probably no class of investment which has become more popular. The daily quotations of the Stocks and Shares of Brewery Companies are sufficient evidence of this. The Shares of the two neighbouring breweries—viz., Tennant Brothers (Limited), and Truswell's Brewery Company (Limited), are quoted as follows;—

Tennant Brothers, Limited, £15 paid, now quoted at £20, or 33 per cent premium.
Truswell's Brewery, Company, Limited, £12 paid, now quoted at £27, or 145 per cent. premium.

Mr. Arthur Senior, who has been closely associated with the management of the business for many years, will join the Board as Managing Director after allotment.

The Company will thus take over the whole undertaking, as a profitable going concern, there being no interruption of business by its conversion into a Joint Stock Company.

The Directors propose to retain the services of the staff of the Brewery, who have for a long period enjoyed the confidence of their employers, thus ensuring a continuance of the system of management by which the Brewery has attained its present position.

The business will be taken over as from August 4, 1888, the Company receiving the profits from that day, and paying interest on the purchase money to the date of the completion of the purchase:—

To pay—1st, Four per cent. Interest on the £140,000 Debenture Stock will require per annum	£5,600 0 0
To pay—2nd, Six per cent. Dividend on the £110,000 Preference Shares will require per annum	6,600 0 0
	£12,200 0 0

Thus, if the net profits only amount to £22,743 (as per Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co.'s Report) there would be more than sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the Ordinary Share Capital, without the increased profits anticipated from the extension of the business.

The Vendor stipulates for the right of subscribing for and having allotted to him on the terms of this Prospectus one-third of the Share Capital and one-third of the Debenture Stock, that being the largest proportion which a Vendor may take by the Rules of the London Stock Exchange.

Application will be made for a quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the whole of the properties, &c., will be conveyed to the Company free from all incumbrances, the First Mortgage Debenture Stock, Preference Shares, and Ordinary Shares representing the whole Capital of the Company. Thus the only Mortgage will be that for securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of the Bankers and Brokers.

THE MONTE VIDEO TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in above will CLOSE THIS DAY (Thursday) for town, and TO-MORROW (Friday) for Country.

By Order,

2, Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, E.C.
August 9, 1888.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £748,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,300,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

TO SCHOOL PROPRIETORS.—READING.—To be SOLD or LET, a very substantial and commodious HOUSE, with spacious school and class-rooms, and every needful accommodation for school purposes, including magnificent covered swimming bath, with heating apparatus, &c. The property, which is Freehold, covers about two acres, includes a most productive garden, and occupies a fine position on high ground outside the town.—Full particulars of Messrs. J. OLIVER COOPER and SON, Estate Agents, Reading.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, August 9, 1888